



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

THE BEST THING
IN SIGHT
IS
CRUICKES' GLASSES.
N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
11, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,752. 號二十五百七十九一第 日三十月八年酉辛 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1921. 六拜禮 號四廿月九年拾國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

BOORD & SON

CORDIAL

OLD TOM

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[60]

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[40]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.

8.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

9.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

10.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.00 noon " " " " " " " " " " " "

1.00 p.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "

2.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

3.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

4.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.

9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes.

11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY.

Extra Car—12 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes.

10.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

11.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

12.00 noon " " " " " " " " " " " "

1.00 p.m. " " " " " " " " " " " "

5.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

6.00 " " " " " " " " " " " "

6.30 " " " " " " " " " " " "

6.50 " " " " " " " " " " " "

NIGHT CARS.

As on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Building, Des Voeux Road.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

[55]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

On and after FRIDAY, September 18th, 1921, until further Notice (All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS											
Stations	No. 12	No. 13	No. 14	No. 15	No. 16	No. 17	No. 18	No. 19	No. 20	No. 21	No. 22
	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local	Local
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
ATYON (at the Pier)	dep.					8.00			8.48		
SEE LUNG	dep.					8.11		8.50	11.44		
Sham Chun	dep.	7.38	8.08	9.38	10.57	11.40	1.45	2.18	4.38	4.55	4.58
Yuen Tung	dep.	7.39	8.19	9.49	10.64	11.47	2.00	2.08	4.39	4.56	4.59
Yuen Tung	dep.	7.43	8.23	9.53	11.01	11.51	2.07	2.15	4.43	4.60	4.63
Yuen Tung	dep.	7.49	8.29	9.48	10.58	11.52	2.17	2.21	4.49	4.63	4.67
Yuen Tung	dep.	7.53	8.33	10.03	11.03	11.57	2.22	2.26	4.53	4.67	4.71
Yuen Tung	dep.	8.00	8.47	10.13	11.13	12.01	2.29	2.37	4.57	4.71	4.75
Yuen Tung	dep.	8.04	8.50	10.23	11.23	12.11	2.34	2.40	5.03	4.76	4.80
Yuen Tung	dep.	8.07	8.53	10.26	11.26	12.14	2.37	2.43	5.06	4.79	4.83
Yuen Tung	dep.	8.11	8.56	10.30	11.30	12.18	2.40	2.46	5.10	4.83	4.87
Yuen Tung	dep.	8.15	8.60	10.34	11.34	12.22	2.44	2.50	5.14	4.87	4.91
Yuen Tung	dep.	8.19	8.64	10.38	11.38	12.26	2.48	2.54	5.18	4.91	4.95
Yuen Tung	dep.	8.23	8.68	10.42	11.42	12.30	2.52	2.58	5.22	4.95	4.99
Yuen Tung	dep.	8.27	8.72	10.46	11.46	12.34	2.56	2.62	5.26	4.99	5.03
Yuen Tung	dep.	8.31	8.76	10.50	11.50	12.38	2.60	2.66	5.30	5.03	5.07
Yuen Tung	dep.	8.35	8.80	10.54	11.54	12.42	2.64	2.70	5.34	5.07	5.11
Yuen Tung	dep.	8.39	8.84	10.58	11.58	12.46	2.68	2.74	5.38	5.11	5.15
Yuen Tung	dep.	8.43	8.88	11.02	12.02	12.50	2.72	2.78	5.42	5.15	5.19
Yuen Tung	dep.	8.47	8.92	11.06	12.06	12.54	2.76	2.82	5.46	5.19	5.23
Yuen Tung	dep.	8.51	8.96	11.10	12.10	12.58	2.80	2.86	5.50	5.23	5.27
Yuen Tung	dep.	8.55	9.00	11.14	12.14	13.02	2.84	2.90	5.54	5.27	5.31
Yuen Tung	dep.	8.59	9.04	11.18	12.18	13.06	2.88	2.94	5.58	5.31	5.35
Yuen Tung	dep.	9.03	9.08	11.22	12.22	13.10	2.92	2.98	5.62	5.35	5.39
Yuen Tung	dep.	9.07	9.12	11.26	12.26	13.14	2.96	3.02	5.66	5.39	5.43
Yuen Tung	dep.	9.11	9.16	11.30	12.30	13.18	3.00	3.06	5.70	5.43	5.47
Yuen Tung	dep.	9.15	9.20	11.34	12.34	13.22	3.04	3.10	5.74	5.47	5.51
Yuen Tung	dep.	9.19	9.24	11.38	12.38	13.26	3.08	3.14	5.78	5.51	5.55
Yuen Tung	dep.	9.23	9.28	11.42	12.42	13.30	3.12	3.18	5.82	5.55	5.59
Yuen Tung	dep.	9.27	9.32	11.46	12.46	13.34	3.16	3.22	5.86	5.59	5.63
Yuen Tung	dep.	9.31	9.36	11.50	12.50	13.38	3.20	3.26	5.90	5.63	5.67
Yuen Tung	dep.	9.35	9.40	11.54	12.54	13.42	3.24	3.30	5.94	5.67	5.71
Yuen Tung	dep.	9.39	9.44	11.58	12.58	13.46	3.28	3.34	5.98	5.71	5.75
Yuen Tung	dep.	9.43	9.48	12.02	13.02	13.50	3.32	3.38	6.02	5.75	5.79
Yuen Tung	dep.	9.47	9.52	12.06	13.06	13.54	3.36	3.42	6.06	5.79	5.83
Yuen Tung	dep.	9.51	9.56	12.10	13.10	13.58	3.40	3.46	6.10	5.83	5.87
Yuen Tung	dep.	9.55	10.00	12.14	13.14	14.02	3.44	3.50	6.14	5.87	5.91
Yuen Tung	dep.	9.59	10.04	12.18	13.18	14.06	3.48	3.54	6.18	5.91	5.95
Yuen Tung	dep.	10.03	10.08	12.22	13.22	14.10	3.52	3.58	6.22	5.95	5.99
Yuen Tung	dep.	10.07	10.12	12.26	13.26	14.14	3.56	3.62	6.26	5.99	6.03
Yuen Tung	dep.	10.11	10.16	12.30	13.30	14.18	3.60	3.66	6.30	6.03	6.07
Yuen Tung	dep.	10.15	10.20	12.34	13.34	14.22	3.64	3.70	6.34	6.07	6.11
Yuen Tung	dep.	10.19	10.24	12.38	13.38	14.26	3.68	3.74	6.38	6.11	6.15
Yuen Tung	dep.	10.23	10.28	12.42	13.42	14.30	3.72	3.78	6.42	6.15	6.19
Yuen Tung	dep.	10.27	10.32	12.46	13.46	14.34	3.76	3.82	6.46	6.19	6.23
Yuen Tung	dep.	10.31	10.36	12.50	13.50	14.38	3.80	3.86	6.50	6.23	6.27
Yuen Tung	dep.	10.35	10.40	12.54	13.54	14.42	3.84	3.90	6.54	6.27	6.31
Yuen Tung	dep.	10.39	10.44	12.58	13.58	14.46	3.88	3.94	6.58	6.31	6.35
Yuen Tung	dep.	10.43	10.48	13.02	14.02	14.50	3.92	3.98	6.62	6.35	6.39
Yuen Tung	dep.	10.47	10.52	13.06	14.06	14.54	3.96	4.02	6.66	6.39	6.43
Yuen Tung	dep.	10.51	10.56	13.10	14.10	14.58	4.00	4.06	6.70	6.43	6.47
Yuen Tung	dep.	10.55	11.00	13.14	14.14	15.02	4.04	4.10	6.74	6.47	6.51
Yuen Tung	dep.	10.59	11.04	13.18	14.18	15.06	4.08	4.14	6.78	6.51	6.55
Yuen Tung	dep.	11.03	11.08	13.22	14.22	15.10	4.12	4.18	6.82	6.55	6.59
Yuen Tung	dep.	11.07	11.12	13.26	14.26	15.14	4.16	4.22	6.86	6.59	6.63
Yuen Tung	dep.	11.11	11.16	13.30	14.30	15.18	4.20	4.26	6.90	6.63	6.67
Yuen Tung	dep.	11.15	11.20	13.34	14.34	15.22	4.24	4.30	6.94	6.67	6.71
Yuen Tung	dep.	11.19	11.24	13.38	14.38	15.26	4.28	4.34	6.98	6.71	6.75
Yuen Tung	dep.	11.23	11.28	13.42	14.42	15.30	4.32	4.38	7.02	6.75	6.79
Yuen Tung	dep.	11.27	11.32	13.46	14.46	15.34	4.36	4.42	7.06	6.79	6.83
Yuen Tung	dep.	11.31	11.36	13.50	14.50	15.38	4.40	4.46	7.10	6.83	6.87
Yuen Tung	dep.	11.35	11.40	13.54	14.54	15.42	4.44	4.50	7.14	6.87	6.91
Yuen Tung	dep.	11.39	11.44	13.58	14.58	15.46	4.48	4.54	7.18	6.91	6.95
Yuen Tung	dep.	11.43	11.48	14.02	15.02	15.50	4.52	4.58	7.22	6.95	6.99
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Yuen Tung	dep.	11.51	11.56	14.10	15.10	15.58	4.60	4.66	7.30	7.03	7.07
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Yuen Tung	dep.	12.07	12.12	14.26	15.26	16.14	4.76	4.82	7.46	7.19	7.23
Yuen Tung	dep.	12.11	12.16	14.30	15.30	16.18	4.80	4.86	7.50	7.23	7.27
Yuen Tung	dep.	12.15	12.20	14.34	15.34	16.22	4.84	4.90	7.54	7.27	7.31
Yuen Tung	dep.	12.19	12.24	14.38	15.38	16.26	4.88	4.94	7.58	7.31	7.35
Yuen Tung	dep.	12.23	12.28	14.42	15.42	16.30	4.92	4.98	7.62	7.35	7.39
Yuen Tung	dep.	12.27	12.32	14.46	15.46	16.34	4.96	5.02	7.66	7.39	7.43
Yuen Tung	dep.	12.31	12.36	14.50	15.50	16.38	5.00	5.06	7.70	7.43	7.47
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Yuen Tung	dep.	12.43	12.48	15.02	16.02	16.50	5.12	5.18	7.82	7.55	7.59
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Yuen Tung	dep.	12.51	12.56	15.10	16.10	16.58	5.20	5.26	7.90	7.63	7.67
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Yuen Tung	dep.	13.07	13.12	15.26	16.26	17.14	5.36	5.42	8.06	7.79	7.83
Yuen Tung	dep.	13.11	13.16	15.30	16.30	17.18	5.40	5.46	8.10	7.83	7.87
Yuen Tung	dep.	13.15	13.20	15.34	16.34	17.22	5.44	5.50	8.14	7.87	7.91
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Yuen Tung	dep.	14.31	14.36	16.50	17.50	18.38	6.20	6.26	8.90	8.63	8.67
Yuen Tung	dep.	14.35	14.40	16.54	17.54	18.42	6.24	6.30	8.94	8.67	8.71
Yuen Tung	dep.	14.39	14.44	16.58	17.58	18.46	6.28	6.34	8.98	8.71	8.75
Yuen Tung	dep.	14.43	14.48	17.02	18.02						

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Fancy Spot Foulard Border Silk Handkerchiefs,
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Also a New Range of Club Stripe open-end Ties,
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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

WHY SHOULD
ONE DRINK

No. 10
WHISKY?

BECAUSE
ONE OUGHT.

HA! HA!

SINGAPORE'S HUMP. A VISITOR'S OBSERVATIONS.

A widely-travelled special correspondent, who has been "revisiting Southern Seas" makes in the contribution to *The Times* the following observations on Singapore:

Singapore is now in the throes of its first real modern spell of trade depression, and it is rather pathetic to observe its slightly bewildered air of forced optimism. On the surface things appear much as usual; its hotels are still crowded, from the Europe, Raffles, and Van Wyck downwards, its 4,000 motor-cars are still busy, its streets are still seething, but beneath it all there is a creeping lassitude upon its activities. The shipping, though immense, is not what it was of old; the godowns are full of raw goods it does not pay to export and finished goods the up-country traders cannot accept. The town, like a camel in the desert, is living on its hump—is living on hope. Its huge fabric reminds one, unironically, of a white sepulchre; it is the product of trade, and without trade, it is a mere shell. Well, of course, not altogether, because its geographical position is its ultimate value; but to a large extent Singapore is in urgent need of the reviving breath of commercial enterprise.

It was curious how soon one became unconsciously aware of all these things, just as it was curious how, as I walked the streets of Singapore, I felt weighing upon me the vast islands of the Dutch East Indies, Borneo and Sumatra, that hem it in on either side and await, in turn, the development of their incalculable riches. The world needs more and more the produce of the tropics, and these half-virgin islands, small continents in themselves, will be playing their part when Singapore has sunk to trivial importance through the cutting of the Siam Canal. I do not say that it will be to-morrow; I do not say that it will be in 20 years' time. But it will come. They have waited long, these islands; they can wait a little longer.

Of an evening the European population of Singapore gives itself over to exercise, while rich Chinamen roll through the famous gardens in their cars, and contemplative strangers bask along the sea front. As for the lowly native life, that goes on for ever unchanged, the haggling, the odd burrowlike existence in narrow streets, the veiled existence of which we know, in any real sense, next to nothing. In the coolness of Singapore's short twilight you may recover again the charmed touch of the Orient. I often think that if nature affects man, man also affects nature, so responsive does she seem to our moods. The tremor at the heart of love gives a tremor to the whole visible earth, and the darkness of despair is reflected in her very frown. It is only time that, as by contraries, swift in happiness, slow in misery.

THE ROBBER OF THE SALT REVENUE. GOVERNMENT'S REMINDER TO CHANG TSO-LIN

The Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* says:—

It is reported in Chinese circles that the Diplomatic Corps have strongly protested against the detention of the salt revenue by the Fengtien authorities and have expressed their dissatisfaction with the action of the Government and military. Fearing that complications may arise detrimental to the interests of the country, the Government has wired to General Chang Tso-lin stating that it was absolutely necessary that international engagements be kept and that Government would carry them out at all costs. The Government, therefore, strongly urged him not to interfere with the Salt revenues from now on, and assured him that it will devise means to secure funds to meet the demands of Manchuria and also promises to appropriate the expenditure for the Mongolia expedition for the next two months (\$400,000 per month) as soon as possible. The last item is an interesting one when one takes into consideration that already a large sum has been turned over to Chang Tso-lin for this expedition which never started and if one can judge by the situation, never will. The original expedition was composed of Chang Tso-lin's own troops and why they should now be considered "entitled" to further money grants, "passent" all understanding. The Government is having sufficient difficulties to face to meet its ordinary expenses without being robbed of money in this manner. From the very beginning the Mongolian expedition was nothing more or less than a bluff originating with the object of attempting to secure control of the Chinese Eastern Railway, a scheme which eventually fell through. General Chang then attempted to come to an arrangement with the representatives of the Far Eastern Republic, and is even believed to have received certain funds from them for which he tendered a receipt. In some circles it is stated that the main reason why General Chang Tso-lin had the papers of the Far Eastern Republic seized was because he hoped to secure the receipt he had given to the F.E.R. which he thought was among them. To his chagrin, however, this document was not among those seized and it is still within the power of the representatives of the F.E.R. to produce this document and to Chang Tso-lin considerable harm with the Government. It is also claimed that the reason that he was unable to carry out his obligation to the F.E.R. was due to the fact that the Japanese brought pressure to bear and threatened to take certain actions and to withdraw their support of certain measures which they had agreed to stand behind, if he allowed the F.E.R. to carry out measures which he had agreed to.

THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE. CHINA'S REQUEST FOR PARTICIPATION.

[DALTA NEWS AGENCY.]

Peking, September 10th.

Mr. A. F. Agareff, Acting Chairman of the Mission of the Far Eastern Republic to China, handed to the American Legation in Peking on the 8th instant the following note from Mr. I. L. Yourin, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Far Eastern Republic, to Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State of the United States of America:—

The Honourable

The Secretary of State,
United States of America,
Charles E. Hughes.

Mr. Secretary,

I have the honour to inform you that the people and the Government of the Far Eastern Republic are aware that on the initiative of the Honourable the President of the United States a conference of the Powers will assemble on the 11th of November in the city of Washington to discuss matters appertaining to the limitation of armaments and with regard to the Far East and the Pacific.

I have already had the honour to inform you, Mr. Secretary, that an independent Government has been established in the Russian Far East under the name of the Far Eastern Republic. The Far Eastern Republic has been established on a true democratic basis, and authority in it is exercised by a Government elected by the Constituent Assembly of the whole of the Russian Far East. The Government and the people of the Far Eastern Republic desire sincerely and unceasingly to live at peace and in friendly relations with other peoples and are anxious to enter into close commercial and diplomatic relations with other countries. The Government of the Far Eastern Republic is ready to associate itself in the commercial and business life of other nations. The Far Eastern Republic having established as an inviolable principle the recognition of private property and freedom of trade, is ready to extend its full assistance to all foreign interests participating in the exploitation of the immense wealth of the territory.

I conceive that it is unnecessary to point out that the geographical position of the Far Eastern Republic and its extensive coast line on the Pacific fully entitle the Republic to participation in the settlement of all questions relative to the Far East and to the Pacific. The necessity for the exertion of every effort to maintain peace on the Pacific, which is the only region in which great conflicts are likely to arise in the future, and the earnest desire for peace and friendship entertained by the Russian people of the Far East, whose territory has only recently been the scene of the military activity of the Powers, are further arguments for the necessity of the participation of the Far Eastern Republic in the Conference. This participation is essential to that peaceful issue that the Conference is contriving. There can be no doubt that the voice of the Government, on behalf of which I address you, Mr. Secretary, is sufficiently authoritative and expresses the will of the entire people of the Russian Far East having been elected by the Constituent Assembly and having, in the short period of its existence, become strong and capable of defending the interests of the people.

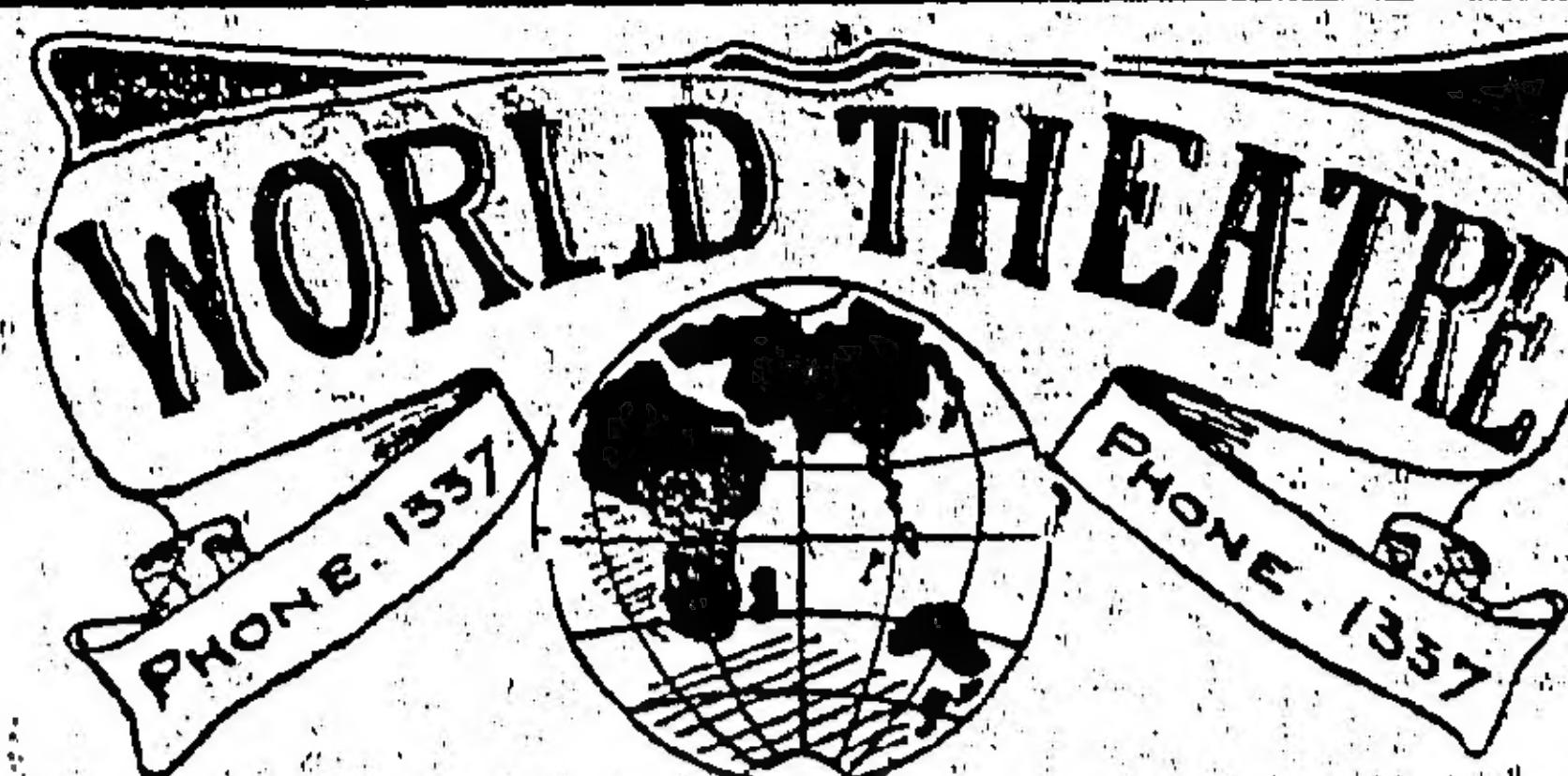
The people of the Russian Far East consider it indisputable that they have an interest in the settlement of the different questions that will be discussed at the Conference not less than that of any other Power. The Far Eastern Republic cannot allow that important matters, touching upon many points of general interest, should be decided without its participation; and its government cannot either assume any responsibility for any of the decisions or undertake their practical application. The Government of the Far Eastern Republic will not accept decisions on matters touching upon the interests of the Far Eastern Republic and will in every possible way oppose the open violation of the sovereign rights of the nation.

We are firmly convinced that the American Government in calling the Conference has been guided by a sincere intention to effect a peaceful solution of the several problems at issue, and believe that the American Government understands that a peaceful settlement of such a question as Siberia is possible only through the participation and consent of the Siberian population, whose voice must be heard and whose interests must be represented at the Conference by a delegation from the Far Eastern Republic.

I venture to hope, Mr. Secretary, that no considerations of a formal nature will prevent you from acting in accordance with the principles of justice and good will as well as in the true interest of the Conference which has undertaken a task, the settlement of which depends upon the agreement reached between all the parties interested.

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are the most perfect double focus glasses for both reading and distant. In the ordinary bifocal lens, the segment or part for reading is cemented to the distant lens, raising the segment above the surface of the main lens. The segment and the line of union are always more or less noticeable. In Kryptok lenses, no cement is used, but the reading segment is electrically fused in a depression in the main lens, while the whole lens is ground smooth on both sides to the desired focus. Kryptok lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric form are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Optical Prescription Specialists, located in 63, Queen's Road Central. —ADVT.



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Telegram Add.—HOTEL ROYAL.

MADAME A. STARO,
Proprietress.

1408

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FREEDOM of the body in its natural movements. Every garment contains myriads of tiny cells, each holding a cushion of air, each part of an oxygen circulating system which not only makes the garment feel healthy, but makes the wearer healthier.

AERTEX

cellular

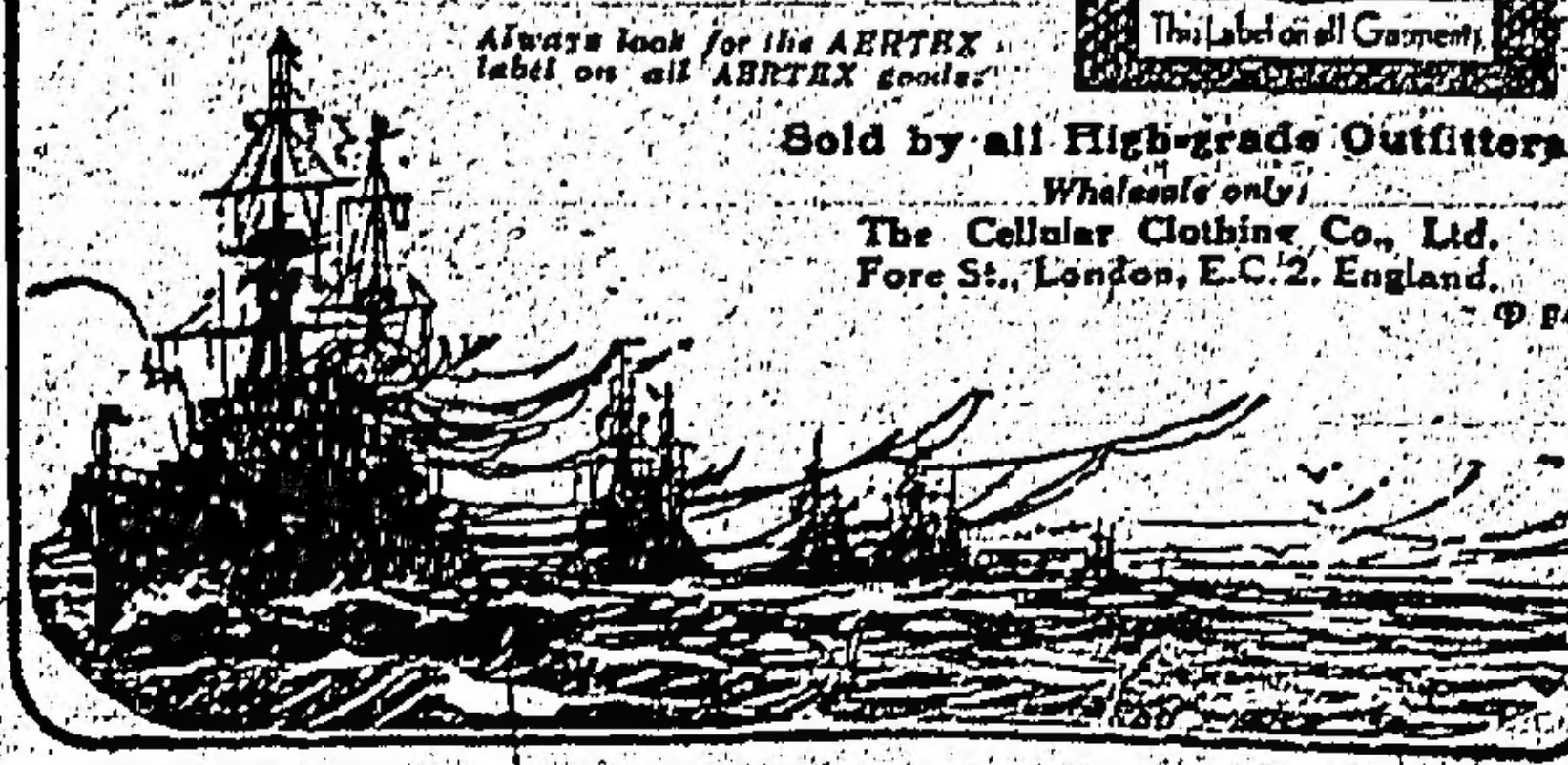
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NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"REN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "BENARTY"

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Sept., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th Oct. or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th Sept., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, September 19th, 1921. [1465]

S.S. "ARMAND BEHIC"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriter. Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th Sept., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 27th Sept., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on Tuesday, the 27th Sept., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUESS,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, September 21st, 1921. [1474]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPIJ.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BELAWAN, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"VAN CLOON"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by September 27th, 1921, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the September 27th, 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVACHINA-JAPAN LUN,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 22nd, 1921. [1475]

"REN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "RENLEI"

FROM LEITH, ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Sept., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 24th Oct., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th Sept., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,

Agents.

Hongkong, September 22nd, 1921. [1480]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KIM SANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 27th Sept., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days after arrival otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHISON & CO., LTD.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, September 22nd, 1921. [1481]

CHINESE GENERAL'S WIFE.

"CARRYING AN ARSENAL ABOUT WITH HER"

Four pieces of baggage, containing ten Mauser pistols, nine revolvers, four automatic pistols and 5,800 rounds of ammunition, said to be in charge of a Chinese General's third wife, formed the subject of a charge against To Wong, and another Chinese woman, heard by Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistracy, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Longinotto defended.

Inspector Clark told the Magistrate that, on September 12th, he led a raiding party at the ground floor of No. 11, Hill Road. The first defendant produced various keys but nothing was found in any of the receptacles that they unlocked. In another cubicle, at the back, were four travelling bags and cases which were very heavy. One was unlocked and was found to contain several Mausers and some bandoliers of ammunition. All four packages were taken to the Central Police Station and were found to contain the arms and ammunition enumerated in the charge. The first defendant was very excited at this discovery and kept repeating: "They don't belong to me! They don't belong to me! They belong to a woman who has gone to Canton." She would not keep quiet, added the Inspector.

Neither would she when called to give evidence. Mr. Longinotto had to ask the interpreter to beg her not to make speeches but to answer questions. First of all, however, Mr. Longinotto got the Magistrate to agree to discharge the younger defendant as not a party *prima*.

The defendant said she was the principal tenant of the ground floor of No. 11, Hill Street. The back room was occupied by the third concubine of her husband; the herself was the seventh concubine. When the other woman came to stay in the house she had a lot of luggage; she stayed from August 22nd to September 11th (the day before the raid). On September 11th, she said she had received a letter to say that her father was dead and she must go to Canton. She left her luggage behind. Defendants said she had never examined the baggage, she supposed it to contain personal effects.

Inspector Clark mentioned that the four cases contained no clothes; nothing but armament.

The defendant said her husband was General Leung Chi Kung; he was at present in Peking.

"What has he gone there for?" asked the Magistrate.

"I don't know," said the defendant. "Can you give any reason why his third concubine should be carrying an arsenal about with her?"

"I don't know," said the woman. "I am not suggesting that you know anything about it," said the Magistrate. "I am asking if you have an opinion—any possible explanation?"

The woman said she had no explanation to offer.

Mr. Longinotto, addressing the Magistrate, suggested that the defendant, as seventh concubine, was not in the confidence of her husband as the third concubine appeared to be. She said she knew nothing about the arms, and Mr. Longinotto urged that her statement was borne out by the facts. The keys found did not open the trunks; one was unlocked, and if the defendant had been really responsible, but had hidden the keys in a flower pot in the back garden, she would have hidden the keys of all the trunks and not left one unlocked.

The Magistrate: Certainly the point about the keys is in your favour.

Mr. Longinotto went on to speak of the corroboration that the girl who had been discharged would have given to the defendant's story and the Magistrate suggested that it would be best to call her. She was called and said the trunks belonged to the third concubine. She mentioned that she was the daughter of the General by the second of his thirteen concubines.

The Magistrate said he would reserve his decision and consider whether the evidence justified a conviction, or not, against the present defendant.

HONGKONG IN THE HOUSE.

WE DON'T AND WE DO.

Lord H. Cavendish-Bentinck asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether his attention has been drawn to a case tried before Mr. Lindell, a magistrate in Hongkong, in which a Chinese woman was charged with kidnapping a *mu-tai* girl, aged 14 years, and in which the evidence showed that the girl had been taken to Canton and Macao for sale as a slave; whether the magistrate, addressing the defendant, said "the girl is not your property but that gentleman's," meaning the prosecutor; whether this practice of slave-owning and slave-dealing is recognised in Hongkong; and what action he proposes to take in the matter?

Mr. Churchill: I have seen a Press report of this case, but it did not quote the words "property" as having been used by the magistrate. Reports have already been obtained from the Governor, showing the circumstances in which cases of this particular class occur. As has been repeatedly stated, there is no slavery in Hongkong and the law of the Colony recognises no right whatever on the part of the employer as against a child that in accordance with Chinese custom has been adopted in return for a money payment; but, in order to suppress kidnapping—an offence which is often committed with the object of profiting by traffic in girls outside the Colony, particularly for immoral purposes—it is sometimes necessary to treat the employer of a *mu-tai* as having the lawful care of the child as against the child-stealer.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

GARRISON DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

The semi-finals and final of the Garrison Doubles Championship were played at Happy Valley, yesterday afternoon, before a large attendance, which included H.E. the G.O.C., General Sir G. M. Kirkpatrick, Lady Kirkpatrick and the Misses Kirkpatrick; Colonels Davy, Humphry, Wyndham, Green, Nicholson and Sanders; Majors Hickling, Edwards, Tomlinson and Humphreys; Captains Oliver, Tomory and Fisher, A.D.C.; the Rev. Mr. Shewell, C.F. and many other officers of the Garrison.

Mr. H. Nesbitt, President of the Hongkong Lawn Tennis Association, performed the duties of umpire and scorer.

The ladies of the Wilshire Regiment, under Bandmaster Eatson, enlivened the proceedings by playing selections at intervals.

SEMI-FINALS.

The semi-finals resulted as follows:—C.S.M. Pearson and Cpl. Townsend, R.E. beat S.S.M. Stroud and Dr. Lansley, R.A.S.C., 6-3, 6-1.

Q.M.S. Foster and S.Sgt. Haynes, R.A.O.C. beat Sgt. Holloway and Gr. Henwood, R.G.A., 6-1, 6-1.

FINAL.

Townsend opened the play in the first end, by good service, scored the first point for the R.E. the R.A.M.C. winning the next—1 all. The R.E. took the third game but the R.A.M.C. brought the score 2 all in the next. The R.E. pair playing with understanding won the next 4 games and took the set 6-2. Townsend again opened with the service, but, with the score 30-40, served a double fault, the game going to the R.A.O.C. The next game saw Foster send the ball over the base line on two occasions, after "30 all" had been called—1 all.

The next two games were love games in favour of the R.E. pair, who also took the fifth game. Haynes, serving a double fault in the next game with the score at 15-40, put the R.E. further ahead, who won the set, 6-1.

Foster commenced the third and last set and scored a love game. Haynes, by good playing, put the R.A.O.C. two games up. The R.E. pair then rallied and made the score, 2 all. After deuce had been called four times, the R.A.O.C. took the lead again by winning the fifth game, but the R.E. levelled matters at the sixth. The R.A.O.C. won the next two games, and the score was 5-3 in their favour. Foster, serving in the ninth game, won two aces in what should have been the set game, but the R.E. pair rallying took the game to deuce. Ten deuces were called in this game before it finally went to the R.E. pair. The R.A.O.C. pair failed on several occasions to take advantage of an easy stroke to win the set. The R.E. taking the tenth game the score was called 5 all. The R.A.O.C. took the lead at the eleventh game but failing to hold the R.E. pair, the latter won the next 3 games and won the set, 6-6.

Townsend played with great confidence and was well backed up by Pearson. Haynes played a good game and at times Foster was brilliant; he, however, poached on several occasions thereby losing good positions.

The players were loudly applauded at the close of the tournament.

H.E. General Sir George Kirkpatrick addressed the Company and congratulated the winners and runners-up on the standard of play shown by them. Referring to the Garrison Tennis League, he pointed out that the Royal Engineers had won the League each year, since it was inaugurated in 1910; and he thought that it was time some other unit seriously challenged the R.E. The R.A.O.C. were worthy runners-up, losing to the champions only.

The Garrison had to thank Major Hickling for the hard work that he had done in connection with the Doubles Championship and he had been ably assisted by Colonel Humphry, President of the Garrison Recreation Committee.

Lady Kirkpatrick presented the Challenge Cup to C.S.M. Pearson and Cpl. Townsend, R.E., congratulating them on their play. Small cups were also presented to the winners and to Q.M.S. Foster and S.Sgt. Haynes, the runners-up. Lady Kirkpatrick also handed the cups to the R.E. team, winners of the Garrison League, and spoons to the R.A.O.C. team as runners-up.

It is worthy of note that Major Edwards and Cpl. Townsend have figured in the winning team for the past three seasons.

Colonel Humphry called for three hearty cheers for Lady Kirkpatrick, which were lustily given.

WATER POLO.

The Wilts beat H.M.S. Cairo, by 7 goals to nil.

The R.G.A. failed to turn up at the appointed time so the two points were awarded to the V.R.C. who are winners of the League.

Only one game remains to be played, Wilshires v. United, at 5.45 p.m., on Monday.

LAWN BOWLS.

HONGKONG "BIG FOUR" v. SHANGHAI.

This match, as announced in our last issue, took place, yesterday, at the Kowloon Bowling Green. The "Big Four" was the team that played in the first interport match at Shanghai, two years ago. The game was strenuously contested throughout, but towards the end the home team pulled ahead and although Shanghai scored at the last four bowls

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WHAT THE PIG DIED OF.

EXPERT TO GIVE AN OPINION.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindell, yesterday morning, a Chinese was charged with having attempted to sell the carcass of a dead pig for human consumption.

The defendant denied that the pork was unwholesome. He said that he had killed the pig at Pokfulam and was taking it to town to sell.

The Magistrate (to Inspector Macdonald): What proof have you got that the pig was sick before it was killed?

Inspector Macdonald: The defendant, when arrested, admitted that the pig was sick and dying when he killed it.

The Magistrate: That is not enough. Has the carcass been examined? I cannot, by looking at it, decide that the pig had died of influenza or any other illness, you know. There must be expert evidence.

The Inspector said that the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon was busy, but would come to Court if he were required to do so.

The case was adjourned.

BOY PICKPOCKET.

THEFT ON THE PRAYA.

A small Chinese boy was charged, yesterday, with having picked the pocket of a returned emigrant and stolen a purse containing a large sum of money.

The complainant, a Chinese recently returned from Peru, said the defendant passed in front of him, on the Praya, and took a purse containing four gold coins, 32 Peruvian bank notes of various denominations, and \$3 in Chinese silver coins. Before he caught hold of the accused, the latter had passed the purse to another youth who made good his escape. The witness was sure the defendant was the person who picked his pocket. When he felt the tug at his pocket, the defendant was the only person near him. Furthermore as the witness made to grab the defendant, he actually saw him pass the purse to the other youth.

The defendant denied that he was the guilty person.

The Magistrate ordered the defendant 12 strokes of the rattan.

SHIPPING CONDITIONS IN JAPAN.

LARGE SHIPS IDLE DESPITE REVIVAL.

In spite of signs of improvement in the shipping situation, some large ships are still tied up, says the *Japan Advertiser*. It is believed that this is due to the impression that the present improvement will not continue long.

It is true that the number of idle ships has been decreasing gradually with increased shipments on the European run, but the charter market is not active, the charter rate for large ships remaining unchanged at about ¥2.50. The *Nihonkoku Maru*, *Shinyo Maru*, *Shingo Maru*, and *Shimo Maru*, of the Kishimoto Kisen Kaisha, and the *Koyei Maru*, *Kosoku Maru*, *Kotoku Maru*, and the *Kofuku Maru*, of the Hiroumi Shoji Kaisha, are among those still tied up.

That these ships are still idle is not necessarily due to the fact that the charter rate of ¥2.50 is so low that it cannot offset working expenses. When a steamer of 10,000 tons is chartered, its owner can obtain ¥25,000 a month, and since expenses including wages, repairing charges, insurance premium, etc., have decreased to about one-half the figures reached during the war, the charter money is considered sufficient to meet these charges. On the other hand, when a ship is held up, repairing expenses, wages for watchmen, etc. must be paid, while there is no income whatever.

In the circumstances, it seems better to release and operate tied-up vessels, but notice also should be taken of the prospects of the freight situation. That the Kishimoto Kisen Kaisha, and the Hiroumi Shoji Kaisha still continue to hold up their vessels is due to their belief that the present improvement is not a real one. Shipping authorities are not to think that a real improvement will not come for the next six or twelve months. Present shipments, though they have increased compared with conditions of a few months ago, are not yet large enough to justify, in their view, a considerable outlay for repairs and inspection by the maritime authorities. Even if operation of vessels is begun, it may become necessary again to tie them up, and it will only increase losses to release and tie up vessels within a short space of time. The opinion is expressed in shipping circles that real improvement in the shipping situation will not come until all the shipowners have come to release their tied-up vessels.

they were beaten by 26 to 20. The following were the teams and details of the game:—

SHANGHAI. HONGKONG.
Brown 1. Harvey 1.
Tweddie 1. Bond 2.
Shaw 3. Gerrard 3.
McAlister (skip) Russell (skip).

No. Shots. Total. Shots. Total.
1 3 3 5 5
2 3 3 5 5
3 1 4 5 5
4 1 4 5 5
5 2 6 5 5
6 2 6 5 5
7 2 6 5 5
8 2 6 5 5
9 2 6 5 5
10 3 11 5 5
11 3 14 5 5
12 2 14 5 5
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15 2 14 5 5
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17 2 14 5 5
18 2 14 5 5
19 2 14 5 5
20 2 14 5 5
21 2 14 5 5

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AUSTRALIAN WHOLE FRUIT PRESERVES.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF

NEW SEASON JAMS

JUST ARRIVED

STRAWBERRY - - - per 12 oz. Tin 50c

APRICOT - - - " 16 oz. " 35c

PLUM - - - " " 35c

BLACK CURRANT - - - " " 40c

MARMALADE

per 16 oz. Tin 35c.

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WATER PAINTS

Particulars and shade books on application.

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NEW STOCK

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STRINGS

FOR

VIOLIN 'CELLO DOUBLE BASS

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Powell

TELEPHONE 3148.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

We have received a smart selection of

AUTUMN and

WINTER SUITINGS

in

FLANNELS, CHEVIOTS, HOMESPUNS, SERGES etc.

These have been marked at competitive prices.

There are Suits for \$55.00, Sports Coats \$27.50 which we guarantee in style and fit.

SEE WINDOW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE interest of Mr. S. M. ABDOLRAHMAN in the business of THE HONGKONG DYEING AND DRY CLEANING CO., as ceased as from the 22nd September 1921, and the said business will be carried on solely by Mr. A. R. KADER. [1487]

NOTICE

MY interest in the business of THE HONGKONG DYEING AND DRY CLEANING CO., of No. 17, Yee Wo Street, hitherto carried on by myself and Mr. A. R. KADER, ceases as from this date. Dated the 22nd day of September, 1921. S. M. ABDOLRAHMAN. [1488]

REMOVAL

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our OFFICE will be REMOVED on SATURDAY, 1st October, 1921, to the 2nd FLOOR of PRINCE'S BUILDING, No. 3, Des Voeux Road Central. NANTO YUSEN KAISHA. (The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.) Hongkong, 24th September, 1921. [1489]

THE HONGKONG SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

A GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on THURSDAY, 29th inst., at THE HILARY MAY INSTITUTE at 5.30 p.m. Business:—To pass the Rules and report progress. [1490]

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on FRIDAY, the 30th SEPTEMBER, at 5.30 p.m. H. E. STEVENS, Hon. Secretary. [1491]

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

THE INTERPORT POLO MATCH against Shanghai will take place on the polo ground at Chaney Bay on MONDAY, OCTOBER 10th, at 4.30 p.m. The Public are cordially invited to attend. [1492]

LUSITANO RECREATION CLUB.

ANNUAL AQUATIC MEETING.

at the V. B. C. on SATURDAY 25th SEPTEMBER, 3.00 p.m. [1493]

INTER-PORT AQUATIC FESTIVAL at the VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, 28th, 29th, 30th SEP. and 1st OCTOBER, 1921.

Band in attendance on SATURDAY. Tea served during Interval. Admission:—Non-Member Season Ticket, \$5.00. Members, Ladies, Sailors and Soldiers—Season Ticket, \$2.25. Each Day:—Non-member, \$2.00. Members, Ladies, Sailors and Soldiers, \$1.00. Tickets can be had at the Club from to-day. R. C. WITCHELL, Hon. Secretary. [1494]

G. R.

SALE OF H.M. TUG "ST. SAMPHON."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the above vessel with Engines and Boilers and Various Auxiliary Machinery on board. Full particulars of the vessel and conditions of sale may be obtained from the undersigned. The vessel will be on view at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, from the 28th September, 1921, to the 9th October, 1921. Permits to view the vessel may be obtained on application to the undersigned, and a tender form may be obtained on payment of a deposit of \$500.

PARTICULARS OF H.M. TUG "ST. SAMPHON."

Length between perpendiculars 135ft. 0in.
Breadth, extreme 30, 0
Depth (under side of 6' Bar) 10, 9
Keel-to-Upper Deck 16, 7 1/2
Tonnage according to British Rules, Gross 451 Tons
Nominal Displacement 850 Tons
At mean draft 13ft. 10in.
Present mean draft 10, 9
Built by Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., Hongkong.
Completed January, 1920.
Materials of Construction:—
Wood Fittings in Cabins, etc.
Iron General Fittings on deck, etc.
Steel Hull, bulkheads, etc.
Decks Forecastle, Upper and Lower.
A single screw steel steamer of I.H.P. 1200 fitted with internal electric lighting at 100 Volts.
Built under Lloyd's survey, 100 A.I. for towing purposes.
The vessel is new and has not been in service since delivery from the builders.
Tenders will be received in the Office of the Commodore, Hongkong, up to Noon, on MONDAY, the 1st October.
H. G. LOVE, Naval Store Officer.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1921. [1495]

INTIMATIONS

LARSSEN SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

THE 49 SUBS. are due to arrive in Hongkong SUNDAY MORNING 25th inst. and will be drawn for SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 5 p.m. at the JOCKEY CLUB STABLES. H. BIRKETT, Clerk of the Course. [1479]

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE 34th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Office of Messrs. JARDINE MATHESON & Co., Ltd., (top floor) by kind permission on Tuesday, 27th September, 1921, at 5.45 p.m. [1471]

NOTICE

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 8th day of October, 1921, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1921. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th October, 1921, both days inclusive. By Order, M. MANUK, Secretary. Hongkong, September 23rd, 1921. [1483]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG COMPANIES (WINDING UP) No. 2 of 1920.

IN THE MATTER of the Companies Ordinances 1911 to 1921 and IN THE MATTER of the Chinese Partnership Ordinance 1911.

Re the CHAP CHEUNG SING KI (In Liquidation.)

TAKE NOTICE THAT A MEETING OF CREDITORS in the above-named matter will be held at the Office of Messrs. LUKER & DAVIS, Alexandra Buildings, Top Floor, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1921, at Noon.

AGENDA: 1. To consider whether it is advisable to transfer to the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA, Saigon Branch, for the benefit of the parties who claim to be entitled thereto, the proceeds of the cargoes of the steamer "D. Devanagere" and "Candopur" now in the hands of the Liquidator and whether application should be made to the Court accordingly. 2. To consider whether actions should be commenced against certain parties on the grounds that payment to them were a fraudulent preference and if so to authorize application to the Court accordingly. Dated this 21st day of September, 1921. C. BERNARD BROWN, Liquidator. [1472]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, 1921, at 2 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshuipo in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less 3 days. [1476]

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of lots	Boundary Measurements	Contents	Area	Annual Rental	Upset Price
1	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre
2	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre
3	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre
4	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre
5	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre
6	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre
7	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre
8	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre
9	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre
10	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre	1/2 acre

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INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

THE Steamer "AGORA" 3,850 tons deadweight, will be sold by Auction at Port Louis, Mauritius, on 30th September, 1921. For particulars apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. [1455]

NOTICE

WE have This Day REMOVED to the Second Floor of St. George's Buildings above Messrs. Shaw, James & Co. Entrance on Chater Road. Dated the 1st September, 1921. GEO. K. HALL-BRUTON & CO. [1379]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to the 8th OCTOBER, 1921, both days inclusive. WARRANTS for the INTERIM DIVIDEND can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on and after the 11th October next. By Order of the Board, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager. Hongkong, September 17th, 1921. [1457]

FOR SALE BY TENDER.

STEAM LAUNCH

As the lies at TAI KOK TSUI—A.P.O. Installation. LENGTH ... 48' 5" BREADTH ... 9' 5" DRAFT ... 4' 0" Compound Engine 50 H.P. (Non condensing) Built by The Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd. Speed ... 7 miles per hour. Reg. Tonnage ... 10 tons. Bunker capacity 4 tons coal. Water tanks etc. Orders to inspect can be obtained from THE Asiatic Petroleum Company, Engineering Department, 4, King's Buildings, and tenders to be sent under sealed cover to the same address, on or before the 15th October, 1921. [1484]

CANNED HERRINGS

Well-known enterprising BRITISH PACKERS OF CANNED HERRINGS with unlimited output, seek established agents, preferably British, in this district on a commission basis. Applicants must state their nationality, what experience they have had in handling these products, what agencies they hold (if any), the markets covered, together with some indication of the business they are likely to influence and any evidence to prove their activity and capacity to work up a sound connection. Tender and confidential support will be given to agents of undoubted ability. All applicants fill in the above requirements and supplying first-class references, will receive a prompt reply. Communication in strict confidence to Box "B.S.C." c/o, Street's 30, Cornhill, London, England. [1473]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Letters are lying at this Office for: BONES OK, XX, LM, LN, LR, LT, LU, LW, MA, ME, MZ, NB, A, 50. [1490]

TO LET—Quiet English family Kowloon could let LARGE CORNER ROOM veranda, private bathroom. Suitable for 1 or 2 bachelors. Full or partial board. Apply Box NC, c/o Daily Press Office. [1490]

WANTED—Thoroughly efficient SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Send full particulars of speed and experience. Good salary to suitable person. Apply Box NB, c/o Daily Press Office. [1489]

WANTED—By bachelor, a well-furnished ROOM in central locality, with or without board. Apply Box NA, c/o Daily Press Office. [1488]

FOR SALE—4 STEWART TERRACE Peak—Apply to H. E. FOXMOX, Prince's Buildings. 97

WANTED—Married Couple require Small FURNISHED FLAT or Apartments, Mid-level or Peak. Willing to share small house. Apply Box MI, c/o Daily Press Office. [1488]

TO LET

GODOWN at Yau-mat. For particulars apply to THE HONGKONG LAND DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD. [1488]

TO LET

GODOWN at Sam Shui Po near "Commodore" Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, Ores, etc. Marine Lot, approached either from land or water side. For particulars apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. [1324]

FOR SALE

"KENNIS" THE PEAK RURAL BUILDING LOT NO. 117, Area 12,950 Square Feet, contains:—Drawing and Dining Room, Kitchen, Verandah, BATH, PANTRY, Store Room, etc. FIRST FLOOR—Two large and one smaller Bedrooms—Two Dressing Rooms—Three Bath Rooms. BASEMENT—Furnace for Heating—Servants quarters at back. A GARDEN LOT for a Tennis Court adjoining present small Tennis lawn at an annual payment of \$5 can be obtained. Apply Box 1493, Care of Daily Press Office. [1388]

INTIMATION

Guaranteed free from

Anthrax

British-made

SHAVING BRUSHES

A fine assortment

Just received.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

(Established 1841)

HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Phone No. 16.

MARRIAGES

KENNEDY—GREEN.—On August 3rd, at Salisbury, Rhodesia, Captain ARTHUR EDWARD KENNEDY, grandson of late Sir Arthur Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B., at one time Governor of Hongkong, to FRANCIS MARY GREEN, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wheeler Green, of Bristol. SIBLEY—LANG.—At Singapore, JAMES CLARENCE SIBLEY, to KATHLEEN THEREZA LANG, of White House Farm, Southgate, Middlesex. (By Cable 22.9.21.) [1486]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 24TH, 1921.

CHINA AND WIRELESS

THE American wireless contract with China (concerning which we reproduced yesterday some correspondence published by the Foreign Office at Peking) affords one more illustration of the worthlessness of agreements made with China by enterprising people who are out for exclusive privileges. Under the Marconi agreement the Company claims the right to supply (through the Chinese National Wireless Telegraph Co.) all the Chinese Government's wireless requirements. "If the goods supplied by the Chinese Company are not lower in quality or higher in price than those offered by other Companies." The Mitsui Company claims a monopoly of long distance wireless telegraphy for a term of thirty years. Without conditions such as these it is highly improbable that the large capital raised for each of these enterprises would have been forthcoming. But, notwithstanding the protests which have been lodged against the American contract on behalf of other wireless companies who had acquired prior contracts, we are likely to see the American enterprise speedily carried out, for the American Government declares that the adverse claims which have been urged as excluding the Federal Telegraph Company from participating with the Chinese Government in establishing wireless communications "are founded upon asser-

tions of monopolistic or preferential rights in the field of Chinese Governmental enterprise which cannot be reconciled either with the treaty rights of American citizens in China, or with the principle of the open door." This is obviously true, and we cannot see how the foreign Governments who have protested against the American contract can refute the argument advanced by the American Secretary of State. The American stand is taken on the provision of Article 30 of the American-Chinese Treaty of 1888 that any right, privilege or favour granted to any other nation by China shall "at once freely ensure to the benefit of the United States, its public officers, merchants and citizens." China is already supplied with wireless stations to an extent which is not very generally realised. There are well over twenty stations already in existence and the contracts let call for the provisions of fourteen more. Four or five of the existing stations are able to receive from Europe, though none of them, we believe, is able yet to transmit direct to Europe. There is the French station at Koukash, Shanghai, which during the latter part of the war received daily from Lyons. In Peking during the Peace Conference the American wireless installation belonging to the American Marine Corps received voluminous reports from France. In addition there is in Peking a receiving station at the Temple of Heaven, and also a very large Japanese station erected for the Navy Department, and more recently the Marconi Company have set up a temporary station outside the walls of Peking where they receive almost daily messages from the Marconi station in Cornwall. The contract made in January last with the Chinese Government by the Federal Telegraph Company of America calls for the erection of a maximum station at Shanghai and permits the installation of additional stations at strategic points, Peking, Harbin, Hankow and Canton being mentioned. The new station at Shanghai is to be larger than any now in existence. There will be six masts, each 1,000 feet high, whereas those at Bordeaux are only 650 feet high. The station is to be completed "long before the end of next year." We learn from a statement made by Mr. LEXOX SIMPSON that a threepenny wireless Press rate has been agreed upon between the United States and China, and "therefore it is reasonable to suppose that the American Press Agencies will both send and receive a great quantity of information by this means in the near future."

Mr. SIMPSON, by the way, says "it is a matter of deep regret that in such a place as Hongkong, which is probably the greatest port in the world, if the tonnage actually passing in and out of the harbour is measured, there is only a miserable third-rate station of low capacity." That statement is hardly correct in view of the fact that we have here a high power Naval installation as well as low-power commercial station operated by the Post Office. And even the latter station is able to receive the messages sent out by the high power stations of the United States. If, however, the attention which has recently been directed so prominently to the provision of wireless communications with China serves to accelerate the completion of the long-talked-of wireless chain to connect the Dominions of the British Empire, Britain's prestige and position in the competition in this part of the world will be better served. Hongkong is to form a link in the chain. Next month the first station of the chain outside of England is to be completed at Cairo, and it ought not to be long before Hongkong will be able to exchange communications with England by an Imperial chain via India if the present Naval installation in Hongkong becomes available for the purpose. In any case, the facts we have related regarding the provision of wireless installations in China make it essential that the British wireless chain should be completed with as little delay as possible if we are not to be left "hopelessly outclassed by other nations" as Mr. SIMPSON puts it.

The annual aquatic meeting in connection with the Lusitano Recreation Club takes place this afternoon at the V.R.C.

The Canton Government mint having ceased minting copper coins owing to the high cost of the metal, copper coins have advanced in value, a dollar now purchasing only 110 coppers where before it bought 120 reports of the Canton Times.

The Interport Aquatic Festival takes place at the Victoria Recreation Club. An announcement will be found among to-day's advertisements.

Members of the Canton "Women's Bobbed Hair Society" have been sent by the Society to Wuchow to carry out a campaign to induce the women in Wuchow have their hair "bobbed."

Sir Thomas Sutherland, who for 34 years was chairman of the P. & O. Company, was 87 on 18th August. In the early days of the Colony Sir Thomas was the P. & O. Superintendent in Hongkong.

It is reported that there are still 20,000 people on strike for higher wages in Canton. They include workers in tea and oil factories, textile workers, shoemakers and painters.

Lieut. Q. D. Graham has been appointed to the light cruiser "Gair," China Squadron, from August 10th. Lieut. Graham was lately serving on the "Vernon," torpedo school ship at Portsmouth, as a torpedo lieutenant.

"The first international Baby Show ever held in the Philippines and probably in the Orient" was held at Manila on September 17th. There were several hundred entrants, the names of the infants representing many nationalities.

The actual output by various sugar companies in Japan this year is now ascertained to be 4,007,000 piculs. This figure shows an increase of 491,000 piculs as compared with that of last year, but a decrease of 248,000 piculs as against 1919.

The wireless service from Japan to Canada and the United States has now been extended to the whole of South America. To Quebec and Ontario the rate per word is yen 1.76; to Newfoundland, yen 1.98; to Rio de Janeiro it is yen 2.31, and to San Domingo yen 2.68.

Commissioned Boatswain J. T. Williams has been appointed to Hongkong Dockyard, with effect from October 14th next. Mr. Williams got his commission in January, 1915, and was recently doing duty at the Devonport Dockyard. He saw much service in the late war.

A party of 175 American business representatives were to leave San Francisco on the 22nd inst. on a three months tour of the principal ports of the Far East. The tour has been organised by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The party are travelling on the "Hoonier State."

The alleged attempted robbery by armed bandits on the Canton-Kowloon railway (Chinese section) reported earlier in the week by the vernacular press and the "Canton Times" is officially contradicted. It is also untrue that a section of the line near Sheung Ping station has been destroyed by bandits. These contradictions are made on the authority of Mr. Wen Teh Chang, the Managing Director of the Chinese section of the railway.

The Russian news agency in the Far East circulates a statement that the management of the Chinese Eastern Railway has borrowed 500,000 roubles from the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Chosen. The Board of the Directors of the railway now declares that the management has no right to borrow money from foreign banks and orders it to cancel the loans and to obtain money from the Chinese banking institutions instead.

We regret to learn that the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak while attending the Coronet Theatre on Thursday evening was suddenly taken ill and collapsed in a faint as he was leaving the theatre. He was conveyed to the Hongkong Hotel, where medical aid was summoned, and he was later able to return to his residence on the Peak. Mr. Holyoak's condition has greatly improved since, and it is expected that a few days' rest will see him restored to his usual health.

A new order has been issued by the Municipality drawing the public's attention to the motor traffic regulations of the city. Chauffeurs who are reckless in driving motor-cars or exceed the speed limit will be severely dealt with by the police. No license will be issued to motor-car drivers who fail to pass an examination conducted by the Bureau of Public Utilities and no chauffeur is allowed to drive a motor-car unless he possesses a license issued by the Bureau.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The following telegrams have been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

September 23rd, 9 a.m. Typhoon in about 120 deg. Long. E. 20 deg. Lat. N., direction unknown.

September 23rd, 2 p.m. Cyclone or typhoon E.S.E. of Naha, moving N.E.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MAYOR RESENTS CRITICISM.
ISSUES STRANGE PROCLAMATION.

LONDON, September 23rd.
Mayor Hylan of New York has followed the Mayor of Chicago in falling foul of respective local newspapers.

The former is annoyed at the Press criticisms of the action of the New York police in suppressing demonstrations of unemployed, and has issued a proclamation exhorting advertisers to withdraw their orders from persistent critics among the organs. The newspapers publish the proclamation parallel with statistics, showing 383 unsolved murders in New York City since Mr. Hylan appointed Commissioner Enright in January, 1918.

NEW BAVARIAN CABINET.
POLICY OF PREMIER.

BERLIN, September 23rd.
The new Bavarian Cabinet has been formed by the Premier Count Lerenfeld, and includes all the members of the former Government, except the Minister of Justice, Dr. Roth, of the German National Party, whose portfolio Count Lerenfeld has taken.

Count Lerenfeld, in a speech in the Bavarian Diet, said that he stood for absolute fidelity to the Empire. He announced that negotiations with the Imperial Chancellor, in regard to the raising of the state of siege in Bavaria, will shortly be resumed.

SECOND LADY COMMONER.
LOUTH BY-ELECTION.

LONDON, September 23rd.
The second Lady Commoner was elected to-day as a result of the by-election at Louth.

Mrs. Winttingham, widow of the late member for Louth, standing as an Independent Liberal, was returned, polling 8,380 votes.

Sir A. Hutchings (Conservative) secured 7,593, and Lieut. J. L. George (Labour) 3,873.

MANDATES PROBLEM.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S SPEECH.

GENEVA, September 23rd.
The Assembly of the League has considered the report of the Mandates Committee presented by Dr. Nansen.

Lord Robert Cecil, in an important speech, supported the Committee's resolution already published. He said that he would have preferred more precise terms in regard to slavery and liquor traffic.

(cheers)—but a great step forward had been taken. He recalled that General Smuts first recommended the system of mandates, which was a milestone on the road to peace.

Lord Robert Cecil said there was no intention of shutting off mandated territories from intercourse with all nations within the League.

This last remark evoked a warm "hear, hear" from Mr. Shastri. The delegates loudly cheered the speech.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE OPPAU DISASTER.

WORK OF FRENCH RESCUE PARTIES.

MAYENCE, September 22nd.
Rescue parties, including French soldiers, are searching the ruins for bodies, but it is still impossible to estimate the number of the dead. Owing to change shifts there were some three thousand men on the spot at the time of the explosion.

Most of those inside the works were killed; very few were injured. Oppau, which contained six thousand inhabitants, is now a scene of utter desolation. Most of the injured were in Oppau. Two French soldiers engaged in rescue work have been seriously injured.

General Degoutte has ordered all the available medical personnel of the French Army of the Rhine to proceed to the scene of the disaster. He has also arranged for soup to be distributed to the families of the victims, while the French High Commissioner has distributed M.75,000 to local trade unions. A factory at Mannheim collapsed in consequence of the Oppau explosion, three workmen being killed and 14 injured.

FATAL TESTS OF NEW GAS.

BODIES to the number of 850 have been recovered from the ruins of Oppau. The total of the injured exceeds the first estimates. Already 2,500 have been treated. The explosion appears to have been caused by a course of tests of the compression of a new gas, the properties of which were imperfectly known.

The damage at Frankenthal and Ludwigshafen is so great that at present it cannot be estimated.

A German Hospital train arrived at Frankfurt and a French hospital train arrived at Treves with the injured.

The German authorities have begged General Degoutte to transmit to the French Government their gratitude for the prompt and efficacious aid of the French troops. French and German soldiers are showing the closest collaboration in rescue work.

FRENCH SOLDIERS VICTIMS OF EXPLOSION.

BERLIN, September 22nd.
An explosion killed the French soldiers who were guarding the Oppau works and injured a number of French soldiers who were boating on the Rhine.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT M.150,000,000.
The Badische Anilin- und Soda-Fabrik Co. assesses the damage to the works at M.150,000,000.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

WORLD STATISTICS.

LONDON, September 22nd.

The International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association estimates that the world's consumption of raw cotton for the six months ended July 31st amounts to 7,357,000 bales, of which Britain used 730,000, India 804,000, Japan 871,000, and the United States 2,540,000.

Short-time in Britain during the six months ended July 31st was nearly thirteen weeks, in Japan 31 weeks. There are 152,000,000 spinning spindles in the world, of which 56,000,000 are in Britain.

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRESS.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY TO EMERGENCY DEPUTATION.

LONDON, September 23rd.

The Premier met the mayors of London boroughs, the latter having specially journeyed to Gairloch. They complained of the inadequacy of previous measures dealing with unemployment and submitted important schemes for coping with this problem. The Premier declared that he had summoned Ministers from London to explore means of alleviating distress, and explained the impossibility of the Government abolishing the whole burden. He foreshadowed legislation ensuring co-operation between the Government, local authorities, manufacturers, traders, bankers, and organised labour.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

THE QUESTION OF PRIORITY.

LONDON, September 22nd.

Reuter learns that enquiries are now being made at Washington as to whether it is the view of the United States Government, as was originally thought, that the Pacific Conference is to precede the disarmament conference or, as appears to be suggested, that disarmament is to come first. This is regarded as a matter that must be cleared up before arrangements for procedure are made, as it is obvious that the question of disarmament in the Far East is necessarily dependent on an agreement as regards policy, particularly in regard to naval and military matters.

INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK IN FRANCE.

EXPORTS SHOW FURTHER SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCE.

PARIS, September 21st.

Official returns again show a substantial advance in French exports during the first eight months of 1931.

M. Briand's personal efforts to settle the textile dispute have resulted in the workmen's syndicate accepting arbitration as outlined by the French Premier.

The International Congress of the textile industry has opened in Paris. About one hundred delegates, representing notably France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands, were present.

ALBANIAN APPEAL.

LEAGUE'S INTERVENTION ASKED FOR.

GENEVA, September 21st.

The Albanian delegate submitted to the League of Nations committee telegrams purporting to show that hostilities had broken out between Albania and Serbia. The delegate asked for the League's intervention. The committee, upon Lord Robert Cecil's request, decided to consider the problem on Thursday next.

ARIZONA COPPER CO.

PROPOSED TRANSFER.

ARIZONA, September 23rd.

The Arizona Copper Co., which closed down in May owing to the serious condition of the industry, has submitted to the shareholders at Edinburgh a proposal to transfer the business to an American company, the Phelps-Dodge Corporation.

SUBRENDERED GERMAN TONNAGE.

REPARATION-COMMISSION'S VALUATION.

PARIS, September 22nd.

The value of the 2,153,407 gross tons of German shipping handed over to the Allies before May 1st has been assessed by the Reparations Commission at 745,000,000 gold marks, which will be placed to Germany's credit.

THE ARBUCKLE CASE.

"MORALITY CLAUSE" IN FILM PERFORMERS' CONTRACTS.

NEW YORK, September 22nd.

An outcome of the Arbuckle case is that a large cinema company's attorney announces that a "morality" clause, pledging actors and actresses to conduct themselves with due regard to public convention, will be immediately inserted in all company's contracts, violation of same to mean forfeiture of the delinquent's position.

QUEENSLAND MINING DISASTER.

ALL BODIES RECOVERED.

BRISBANE, September 23rd.

All the bodies of the Mount Mulligan disaster, 24 of which are unrecognisable, have been recovered.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE CHINA MAIL"]

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

SHANGHAI UNION AND CHINA'S DELEGATION.

SHANGHAI, September 23rd.
The organisation known as the Six Streets Union, which is interesting itself in China's delegation to the Washington Conference, has written to President Hsu and Dr. Sun Yat-sen regarding the preparatory state to which China should conform before her representatives go forth. They bluntly blame Dr. Sun for much of the country's unsettled condition and call upon him to repent at once.

David Wui and Tsang Moing attend the conference as the representatives of the Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRANCE ENTERTAINS CHINESE MILITARY MISSION.

TOULON, September 21st.

The military authorities gave a reception on board the battleship *Lorraine* in honour of the Chinese Military Mission.

OPIUM PROBLEM.

GENEVA, September 22nd.

Commission V. of the League of Nations has adopted M. Duthman Swindere's report regarding opium, also the proposal of the Norwegian delegate, M. Bonnevie, providing that States interested in the opium trade or the cultivation of the poppy, particularly Germany, be invited to collaborate with the Opium Consultative Committee.

TERRIFIC STORM IN LISBON.

MANY DEATHS AND HEAVY DAMAGE.

LISBON, September 22nd.

Thunderstorm and torrential rains on Tuesday night and yesterday have caused enormous damage to the city and heavy loss of life. Hundreds have been injured and the streets have been transformed into torrents. Numerous buildings are flooded. Many were drowned in houses and some swept into sewers. A wall fell on a crowded tramcar, killing seven and injuring many.

CAUSE OF SIR ERNEST CASSELL'S DEATH.

LONDON, September 22nd.

Sir Ernest Cassell, who had long been suffering from heart trouble, was found dead in his study.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

NEW MEMBERS.

GENEVA, September 21st.

The League of Nations committee on admissions has admitted the Republic of Lithuania into the League.

The Assembly voted the admission of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania to the League of Nations.

FIGHTING EPIDEMICS.

LEAGUE COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

PARIS, September 21st.

The Committee on Welfare of the League of Nations has passed a resolution urging all nations to co-operate towards expenditures for fighting epidemic diseases.

THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATION.

ITS BASIC POLICIES.

A contributed article published in a Northern paper gives on the authority of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, now visiting Peking, the following outline of the basic policies of the Rockefeller Foundation. The writer of the article, Mr. Grover Clark, says:

He laid particular emphasis on what he called the "opportunistic policy" of the Foundation, meaning that the Directors had no definite scheme for allotting certain sums to certain parts of the world to be used only there. Rather the plan is to take advantage of such opportunities for putting the money to constructive use in line with its general policy as may arise from time to time.

"The Rockefeller Foundation, in utilizing funds, is entirely free from the dead hand of the past," he said. "Both at present in charge of the funds and those in charge of their administration feel that it would be unwise to lay down definite rules for the use of either the interest or the principal, since it is impossible to tell to-day what the needs or the opportunities will be in the future. The underlying policy of the Foundation, therefore, is to use the money at its disposal in the general field of medical education and public health wherever and in whatever ways seem best at any given time. By the run of its organization it is free to do this."

CO-OPERATES WITH OTHER AGENCIES.

"In the pursuance of this policy," he continued, "the Foundation is generally seeking to co-operate with governmental agencies or private organizations in carrying out some specific piece of work, with the hope that in due course these bodies will be able to take over the undertaking so that the Foundation can withdraw and put its funds and experience to other uses."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BOWLERS AT DINNER.

SHANGHAI INTERPORT TEAM ENTERTAINED.

A strenuous week of bowls was rounded off, last night, when the bowlers of the Colony entertained the Shanghai Interport Team to dinner at the Hongkong Hotel.

Mr. R. M. Dyer, President of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association, was in the chair and on his right was the "skip" of the visiting team, Mr. J. Shaw. Others present included: Messrs. J. H. N. Mody, J. Allan, Tweddle, J. Reid, J. Price, D. McAlister, J. McMurtrie, H. Overy, A. Hamilton, T. Grimshaw, J. B. MacLachlan, J. Blake, T. P. Paterson, J. O. McLaggan, J. N. R. Allan, R. Capley, J. Muirhead, J. Russell, R. Wallace, G. Morrison, P. T. Farrell, J. R. Clark, Landers, Brown, and H. Clark.

An excellent dinner was served under the superintendence of Mr. Herbert Norton.

During the evening, cups given by Mr. Dyer to the members of both teams were presented, and Mr. Gerrard, on behalf of the Police Club, presented souvenirs to the Shanghai team to mark their victory over the police team.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the toast of "The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association." He spoke of the very well fought matches held during the week. The Shanghai team had put up a very good game, and he hoped they would come back again. If they did, they could be sure of a hearty welcome. Mr. Dyer expressed the hope that the visitors had found the local greens all they desired; there were a good many of them in various parts of the Colony—"everywhere except on the Peak." He did not know "why some of the fellows on the Peak did not play bowls."

Mr. FERGUSON, the "skip" of the Hongkong team, who spoke in support of the toast, said it had been a pleasure to meet the Shanghai team. They were worthy opponents and good bowlers. Hongkong only won the interport match by a small margin. He hoped, next year, to be one of the party to go to Shanghai and try the fast greens there, and bring back the flag—they had never done it yet. He thanked the Shanghai team for the way they had taken such defeats as they came their way, and he hoped they would remember Hongkong players as being good sportsmen, like themselves.

(Applause.)

The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. J. SHAW, the "skip" of the Shanghai team, responded. He said that the welcome extended to them had exceeded all their expectations. They had had a fine time, and every club visited had treated them right royally. When Hongkong visited them, they would try to do as well, but he did not think they could. Mr. Shaw thanked Mr. Harvey, Mr. Ferguson, and Mr. Blake for having given up a great deal of time in connection with the visit of the Interport team; he also thanked Mr. Mody, on behalf of the team, for having placed his car at their disposal during their stay. As regards the interport match, Mr. Shaw remarked that he did not think he had ever had a closer contest. The "skip" then presented the Shanghai flag to Mr. Dyer, as President of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association.

The transfer of the flag was received with great applause.

Mr. D. McALISTER submitted the toast of "The Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association." He hoped Hongkong would send the best team they could to Shanghai, next year, "and won't they get it in the neck," added Mr. McAlister, amid much laughter.

The Shanghai players drank the toast and gave three cheers for the Hongkong Association.

Mr. J. H. N. Mody replied for the Association. It had been a great pleasure to meet the Shanghai players. They congratulated them on the good fight they had put up against a picked team, and wished them *bon voyage* back to Shanghai.

Mr. A. HAMILTON proposed "The Guests."

Mr. LANDERS, of the Shanghai team, responded.

In the course of the evening an excellent programme of music was carried through.

once into some other activity." By way of illustration, Mr. Rockefeller referred to the anti-tuberculosis work which the Foundation undertook in France during the war. As conditions there are becoming more normal, the French authorities are taking over this campaign, and the Foundation is gradually dropping out of the picture.

He also spoke of the yellow fever, hookworm, and other public health campaigns in the Americas and other parts of the world, in which the Foundation has had an active part on this same basis.

In its work of promoting medical education, the Foundation adopts the same policy. Recently large sums have been given to medical schools in England, Belgium, Canada, and the United States in order to help them secure equipment, buildings, etc., which would be impossible otherwise but which will make the work of the institutions much more effective. In such cases the Foundation does not take over the actual administration of all or any part of the institution which it is assisting. In fact, the relation between the Foundation and the Peking Union Medical College in this respect is unique.

THE MACAO FRACAS.

THE PORTUGUESE VERSION.

[In reply to the article which we reproduced from the *Canton Times* giving the Cantonese version of the recent incident at Macao, we now publish the Portuguese version of the affair, which has been expressly obtained from Macao.]

It is not contested nor denied that various incidents have occurred recently relating to the question of Portuguese and Chinese jurisdiction all of which have been determined with more or less difficulty by the authorities at Canton and Macao, who were certainly desirous of maintaining the good relations of long standing subsisting between the two countries. The incidents or conflicts, far from being due to a desire to enlarge Portuguese authority—a desire which does not exist—are rather due to a want of comprehension of the right, duties and obligations of nations in their relations to each other, on the part of subaltern or junior Chinese officials, who maintain a doubtful discipline amongst their subordinates. This want of discipline, or rather the loose discipline, has encouraged attempts on the part of any sergeant or even a soldier in the island of Lappa, or even a naturally ignorant individual, to solve a problem merely on an isolated act, which laborious negotiations have not brought to a conclusion even till today.

It is an historical fact that the port of Macao has been under the jurisdiction of Portugal for centuries. The Treaty of 1887 between the two nations, under which China confirmed the perpetual possession of Macao by Portugal, determined very clearly that until the boundaries of the Colony have been fixed all questions referring thereto shall remain in the *status quo* of 1887. It follows, therefore, that if the port of Macao was solely under Portuguese jurisdiction in 1887, China cannot exercise any authority in the waters of the port.

The policing of the harbour of Macao is supervised not by ignorant or irresponsible persons, but by superior commissioned officers, who not only are cognizant of their military duties but also know their rights under international law, a condition of affairs which very likely does not obtain with the Chinese Commanders stationed on the borders of Lappa, or the Commanders of the small Chinese launches which enter the port of Macao. It must be emphasized that the Portuguese Harbour Authorities do not go further than maintain order in the harbour in their work of policing all the waters of the port, which is their exclusive duty. This being so, the blame for any conflict arising from any transgression of this state of affairs cannot be put on the Portuguese authorities, but on those persons who seek to alter it.

The lamentable incident of a few days ago did not go beyond the foregoing, but was aggravated by a treacherous act on the part of the Chinese forces.

The facts are that a sampan flying the Chinese flag and also a military banner, under the command of an officer with whom were a number of armed soldiers, entered the harbour apparently on patrol work. A steam launch attached to the Harbour Department proceeded to meet the sampan with the object of ascertaining its mission; this launch was met in an aggressive attitude by the officer in charge of the sampan, who levelled a pistol at the master of the launch. The latter, a Chinese member of the Water Police, thought it prudent to retire, and appealed for assistance by whistling, which brought on the scene a motor-launch armed with a gun of 37mm., and carrying with it crew two Portuguese sailors. The sampan in the meantime proceeded to the shore off Lappa, where the officer in charge, on landing, signalled to the gunboat, 40 of whom appeared and immediately entrenched themselves behind some rocks.

When the motor-launch reached the launch the Chinese soldiers on shore opened fire, which left no option to those on the motor-launch but to reply. Several fusillades were exchanged, without any casualties to the Chinese side, who were entrenched. The crew of the motor-launch was exposed, and in a few minutes there were 4 casualties—one dead and three wounded. In addition to this, an employee of the Maritime Customs, who was near the pier on the Macao side, was wounded by a Chinese bullet. The gunboat *Faiva*, which was lying in the stream under repair, and entirely disarmed, was hit by a number of shots, principally the Disinfecting Station.

These facts were elicited at the official inquiry held by the Portuguese authorities at which the evidence of Portuguese, British and Chinese nationals was heard.

The river gunboat *Macao*, which had returned the day before from Hongkong, was not carrying at the time any ammunition, this having been removed to enable her to proceed to the Kowloon Dock for repairs. The other launches of the Harbour Police were not available.

The indignation which was aroused on the return of the motor-launch to Macao was great, and it was necessary to exercise all the force of discipline to prevent the sailors and the police from proceeding to Lappa to carry out a reprisal for the blood of their comrades. This called for a restraint on the part of the officers which may be difficult to expect in any future occurrence, and it must be noted that this particular act of aggression on the part of the Chinese took place at a time when the gunboats were practically out of commission, a condition of things which was accidental. Any other incident of this character, therefore, which may arise in the future out of the irresponsibility of the military at Lappa is fraught with regrettable probabilities.

The Portuguese population of Macao does not wish to discuss the flood of vituperation used by the writer of the articles in the *Canton Times*, which concluded by describing Macao as the blot of the East. It is nevertheless this city, in which the writer sees the worst type of degenerates, that has by its civilized laws and protecting Government given a safe refuge to fugitives from the persecution of politicians and politicians which for many years has disgraced China. Macao is not a city of perdition; it is a city of peace and work, and the writer in the *Canton Times* in insulting its population insults, perhaps, many of his friends, and certainly all men of his race.

As regards the revenue from opium, this is a source of revenue all over the East without exception, and none of its peoples can conscientiously attack Macao, least of all China, which is to-day of all countries most responsible for the development of poppy culture, and all the more so in view of the publicly announced intention of the Macao Government to discontinue this source of revenue immediately its port shows a remunerative activity.

In one particular there will be general agreement with the *Canton Times* and that is its affirmation that the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao is absolutely indispensable and urgent. The *Canton Times* counsels a reference to the League of Nations on the ground that the conferences between the Portuguese and Chinese delegates have been always abortive. It is a pity that the efforts made by the delegates for Macao for eight months during 1930 towards a solution of this thorny problem, and their offer to submit the case for decision by the League of Nations or, in the alternative, to a nation or an individual friendly both to China and Portugal, met with an absolute refusal by the Government at Canton.

There is no country without marked frontiers, and the indispensability of an agreement as to this has never escaped the Portuguese Government. Portugal, a nation as sovereign as the most powerful, will not waive her right not to suffer foreign authority on territory within her dominion, and consequently would welcome the demarcation of the boundaries of the Colony of Macao.

It is as well that China thinks at last in the same manner, and it is to be hoped that her attitude will remain consistent, for a settlement of this question will produce great results in cementing the oldest friendship between Europe and the Far East.

CHINESE TORPEDO BOAT DISOBEYS MACAO ORDERS.

In connection with the recent fracas at Macao, our correspondent, writing on Thursday, reports the arrival of a Chinese torpedo boat, which anchored off the East end of Lappa. An order given by the Harbour Department of the Macao Department that she should move to the "proper anchorage" was not obeyed.

The British gunboat *Ta-anilla* entered the harbour at 10.30 a.m. on Thursday and anchored at the man-of-war anchorage.

LATEST NEWS.

At 8 p.m. on the 21st inst. (writes our correspondent) the commander of the torpedo boat was informed that if he did not move to the warship anchorage, at Barra by 6 p.m. the following day, fire would be opened upon his vessel. It was not until three o'clock on Thursday afternoon that the torpedo-boat complied with the order. It is understood that an official of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service advised the commander to comply with the order. The Portuguese gunboat *Faiva* had been towed towards Green Island and anchored there prepared for action.

Mr. Luk King Fo, the Chinese official who has been down to inquire into the matter, has returned to Canton and it is hoped that the trouble may be speedily cleared up and an understanding arrived at which will prevent the recurrence of such episodes.

ALL QUIET.

The Portuguese Consul in Hongkong received a cable, yesterday, from the Governor of Macao, announcing that "all is quiet," and that it is believed the trouble is over.

The Chinese gunboat left the harbour of Macao on Thursday evening, about 8 o'clock.

"LIFTING SHADOWS."

It is sometimes harder to live down a past than it is to live through it. At least, that was the experience of Sonia, who fled from Russia, at the beginning of the World-War and found a new life in America. She became a citizen of the United States on her marriage to Clifford Howard, but it was her five years in a prosperous country where she was free from political intrigue that made her a loyal American at heart. But when the war ended, Sonia's past appeared before her in the form of three bewhiskered gentlemen representing the Ring of Death. They wanted some papers that Sonia refused to give them because they contained the plans for a Red revolution in America. To add to her trouble, Sonia, quarrelled with her drug-addicted husband and shot him. Hugh Mason, her attorney, pleaded suicide. Sonia was acquitted, but refused to marry Mason who was in love with her, because of the danger that hovered over her, and also because she really believed she had killed Howard. This should be enough to convince you that "Lifting Shadows," the little special feature of the West Theatre, is an unusually powerful dramatic story. The beautiful Emma Whelan is convincing at all times. Sonia, and especially fine acting is contributed, also, by Wyndham Standing, Stuart Holmes and Julia Swayne Gordon.



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DIVORCE BY "THREE-LINE LETTER."

"CERTIFICATE OF DIVORCE" IN JAPAN.

TOKYO.

A divorce in Japan is called "the three-line letter," the explanation of the quaint term being that divorce was formerly a matter for the pleasure of the husband, who when he wished to get rid of a wife dismissed her with a certificate written in three lines and a half.

The fine simplicity of the proceeding is revealed in translations of a number of old certificates which have been made by Dr. Shigeto Horumi, a legal authority. One reads:—

Certificate of Divorce.

I hereby certify for purposes of future reference that your daughter to whom I got married should be divorced, as I do not agree with her, and henceforth she is free to marry any person.

IKAWA TOMOYASUO.

Still more plain is the reason annexed to the following:—

Certificate of Divorce.

I hereby announce that the woman called O-Yone is divorced according to my own convenience, and she is free to marry any person.

KAMERIKUCHI.

Even when the husband was a "scally-wag," and admitted it, the procedure still followed the same lofty masculine line, as witness a certificate in which the husband placed guilty in the document in which he effects the divorce:—

Certificate of Divorce.

Because of the inexcusable misbehavior that I committed recently, to the great annoyance of our relatives, I hereby announce that you are divorced, and I shall raise no objection whatever against your marriage with whomsoever you desire.

The above was clearly a case in which in England there would have been a decree nisi against the errant husband; but the Eastern conception of the wife's place in the family still left the matter wholly to the decision of her lord and master.

TOO MUCH TALK.

Divorces used to be very common among the lower classes and very rare among the rich. The difference is anatomically explained by Professor Chamberlain when he asks why should a man take the trouble to get divorced from an ungenerous wife when any wife occupies too inferior a position to be able to make herself a serious nuisance, and when society has no objection to his keeping any number of mistresses? The seven grounds of divorce, according to the old code, were disobedience, barrenness, lewd conduct, jealousy, disease, talking too much, and dishonesty. There were, on the other hand, three cases in which he could not divorce her:—If the wife had strictly observed the mourning for her parents in law; if he had become richer than when they were married; and if the wife had no home to return to.

These rules, it should be said, date from the old days—that is before 1893—but, with the great majority of Japanese, divorce still remains very much a matter of the husband's sovereign will and pleasure. If a marriage is registered it can only be dissolved on legal grounds, but as many people keep to the old customs, and omit the now fangled formality of registration after the ceremony, there are still a large number of marriages which can be ended by a "three line letter."

Do not imagine, however, that the Japanese wife is a downtrodden creature. Social traditions have limited the sphere within which she may exercise her activities, but she still lives a happy and useful life, and one sees far fewer specimens of unhappy womanhood in the cities of Japan than in the east ends of the West.—HUGH BYAS in the London Daily Express.

BOBBING BANNED IN BUSINESS.

DRESS DECREE IN CHICAGO.

The Marshall Field Company, which owns the well-known Chicago shop, recently announced that girl employees who bobbed their hair would have to seek other employment, and has now followed this restriction with fresh restrictions. In future, the wearing of "dresses with short sleeves," "blouses with low-cut necks," "extremely short skirts," "stockings rolled below the knees," is forbidden in working hours, while "rouge should not be used, nor powder in excess," and "extreme styles in hairdressing, dresses trimmed with sequins or having embroidered parts should also be avoided." Employees are expected to co-operate with us in keeping the style in dress refined and businesslike.

These new restrictions have not so far drawn forth any considerable volume of protest, but the newspapers print dozens of letters from young women condemning the ban on bobbing. Short hair, they say, is not frivolous, but neat, practical, cool, and sanitary.

COLONIAL PARCEL POST.

In the House of Commons, on July 19th, Mr. Kellaway, in reply to Mr. G. Murray, who asked whether he was aware that the increased Colonial parcel post rates were hindering the mail order trade with our overseas possessions, said that the raising of the rates was partly due to increased cost incurred by the British Post Office, partly to higher cost of sea transport, and partly to increased payments to the Dominions. The position was kept under continual review, so that the public might be given the benefit of any reduction of charge that might be practicable.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir F. Hall asked whether freights had not been considerably reduced in the last six months.

Mr. Kellaway replied that various steamship companies had revised their rates in the direction indicated.

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Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

KASHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 29th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SUWA MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 2nd Oct., at 11 a.m.

FUSHIMI MARU (Nagasaki direct) ... Saturday, 19th Nov., at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU (calling Manila) ... Saturday, 3rd Dec. at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang

Colombo, Suez and Port Said

INABA MARU ... Friday, 30th Sept. at 11 a.m.

KAMO MARU ... Friday, 14th Oct. at 11 a.m.

IYO MARU ... Friday, 28th Oct. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.

MITO MARU ... Middle of October.

MATSUYE MARU ... End of November.

LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW via MARSEILLES.

LISBON MARU ... Monday, 3rd Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Iceland, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Oct. at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 15th Nov. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

DURBAN MARU ... Thursday, 20th Oct.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

RANGON MARU ... End of Oct.

BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE.

KAWACHI MARU ... Middle of November.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo.

TATSUMO MARU ... Monday, 28th Sept.

AKITA MARU ... Monday, 17th Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGANO MARU ... Monday, 28th Sept.

BRIVEN MARU ... Sunday, 8th Oct.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 14th Oct. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MATSUYE MARU (calling Nagasaki, Kobe) Sunday, 15th Sept.

WAKASA MARU (omitting Shanghai) Saturday, 24th Sept.

ATSUTA MARU ... Thursday, 29th Sept. at 11 a.m.

SANZU MARU (omitting Shanghai) ... Thursday, 29th Sept.

For further information apply to:— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone Nos. 224 & 225. K. H. KAMEI, Manager.

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(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

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27th September

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Wireless Telegraphy.

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Agents.

CHRIST'S PERSONALITY.**"A DECISIVE UNITY."**

Canon E. W. Barnes, of Westminster Abbey, and Dr. Nowell Smith, headmaster of Sherborne, were the two chief contributors to the discussions which were continued on August 11th at Girton College in connection with the Modern Churchmen's Conference. Canon Glassbrook presided. Both speakers were followed with the closest interest, and the debate which followed was conducted on a very high plane of thought.

Dealing with "The Centrality of the Person and Work of Jesus," Canon Barnes said that for Christians religious progress consisted in interpreting the historical Jesus in the light of man's accumulated knowledge and developed aspirations. He maintained that from the Gospels we could get a clear understanding as to what manner of man Jesus was, His views of God, His attitude to human life, His beauty and strength of character. His commanding personality, and His spiritual certainty formed a decisive unity. The Gospels described an historical person inexpressibly great, yet absolutely real. Critical dissection of the New Testament narratives was useful. If, however, critics were content with the sort of atomic disintegration that a physicist might envy, they failed, for the workman of Galilee remained unexplained. Jesus in complete loyalty to his spiritual perception—the greatest of mystics—because neither sensuality nor self-seeking impeded his intercourse with God. "Is he alive for evermore?" That really was the question they asked when they inquired whether His person and work ought to be central in human religion. They did not affirm that Christ's person and work had been central in Christianity in the past, nor that Christian belief and practice were still so varied that they could not contend that at present Jesus had attained effective centrality in Christian churches, or what was called Christian civilisation. But could they not say that, as religion grew in richness and purity, Jesus came into His own? Was it not true that His influence, His power to mould thought and aspiration, would endure so long as humanity existed upon the earth? Was it credible that others would appear who would surpass Him? He now surveyed, smiling and sage of history? "In short," said Canon Barnes, "has the Messiah, God's Anointed, come, or look we for another? Can we have knowledge of such spiritual finality as Christianity claims for Jesus? I suggest that a priori there is no reason to reject the belief."

Turning to another region of thought, Canon Barnes asked, "Is the Johannine conception of Jesus destroyed because we accept the enlarged conception of the universe due to modern science? They thought that earth was the centre of universe. We know it to be a minor planet of the solar system, which is itself not of especial importance, among the millions which exist in stellar space. The matter of which other suns are composed is not essentially different from that of our own solar system. It is most improbable that the conditions of temperature and so forth on numerous other planets are not and never have been favourable to the existence of life. 'Further, we have learned that life has existed on earth for at least a hundred million years, and that we are products of its evolution. Possibly, then, the earth is but one of many worlds where life exists. It may well be that on other planets the living cell has led to the evolution of animals possibly very different from our spiritual physical structure, yet carrying on physical consciousness. We have the incarnation in the light of such possibilities, and also to regard it not as an event which happened some four or five thousand years after man's creation, but as a revelation of God vouchsafed to man after something like a million years of human existence."

Needless to say (he added) facts like these are deemed by many to have severely compromised the Christian claim. They probably lie behind the instruction or sermon that science has made the Christian faith incredible; but if we examine them patiently, this supposed cogency disappears. As regards the issue raised by possible existence of other inhabited worlds, our utter ignorance makes discussion largely fanciful. If life on other worlds has led to animals with our spiritual understanding, with our certainty that there are in the universe values like goodness and truth, then we may affirm that they were created that they might become finite spirits capable of eternal life with God, and that God will have provided for them some method of realising their destiny.

Dr. Nowell Smith dealt with the subject under three heads: (1) What Jesus set out to do and consciously did: His master purpose in life; (2) what He actually did, whether of set purpose or not; (3) the subsequent consequences of what He did. He said he imagined the choice of the subject was mainly by the desire to counterpose the supposed tendency of what had been called "disturbing" books—such as the "Beginnings of Christianity"—to relegate the person and work of Jesus to the background, or, at any rate, to the wings of the picture. Personally, he did not feel competent to criticise the "Beginnings of Christianity," though he had read it. At the same time he had a strong suspicion that, when the disturbance caused by the appearance of a book of that sort had subsided, it would be found that the main affirmations of the book represented a solid advance in the knowledge of the truth towards which the human spirit ever yearned; while some perhaps of the implied or supposed negations would fall into "the dark, backward abyss of time" with other fragments of contemporary controversy.

Dr. Foskies Jackson, the Rev. C. W. Emmet, Dr. Glover, and the Rev. Harold Anson also took part in the debate.

"THATCHING" BALD HEADS.

Dr. J. S. Paragon, of New York, has invented an ingenious method of curing baldness.

With a little electric machine he plants in the bald head hair which has been plucked, roots and all, from a feminine scalp. The machine has a fine needle,

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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Cuticura Soap shampoos preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, itching and irritation are most successful. These fragrant emollients save the hair, clear the skin and meet every want of the toilet and bath.

Write to the Cuticura Co., 14 and 16 N. 5th St., New York, N.Y. for a free trial bottle of Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

[38-8]

WHAT IS THE CONDITION OF YOUR HAIR?

Adopt the Popular Beneficial "Harlene Hair-Drill."

1,000,000 Hair-Growing and Hair-Beautifying Outfits FREE to All.

If you are worried about the condition of your hair, if it is weak, thinning, falling out, or affected with scurf, dandruff, or over-greasiness, do as millions of others (both men and women) have done, and try "Harlene Hair-Drill"—the delightful toilet essence and unalloyed remedy for all hair-health defects.

HERE IS THE 4-FOLD GIFT.

1. A bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food for the hair, which stimulates it to new growth.
2. A factor of the marvellous Hair and Scalp Cleansing Cream, Shampoo, Pomade, which prepares the hair for "Harlene."
3. A bottle of "Wax" Emulsion, which gives a final touch of beauty to the hair, and is especially beneficial to those whose hair is inclined to be "dry."
4. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual, giving complete instructions.

And this is the method of "Harlene Hair-Drill": First, cleanse the scalp with a refreshing Cream Shampoo. It is essential to the success of the "Hair-Drill." This removes most effectively all dirt, dirt, grease and other excessive accumulations from the hair, and leaves it fresh, cool and thoroughly cleansed.



Reflect on the condition of your hair. See what "Harlene Hair-Drill" will actually do for you. Its growth and luster in a perfectly healthy condition. When your hair is affected by scurf, dandruff, over-greasiness, and begins to fall out and become brittle, it is in need of the beneficial treatment of "Harlene Hair-Drill" to give new health and strength to the impoverished hair tissue.

Then apply "Harlene," the wonderful hair tonic and food. Sprinkle it into the hair, and gently run the scalp with your finger-tips according to the scientific and simple instructions contained in the Hair-Drill Manual. This nourishes the hair roots, and thus improves the growth and health condition.

Finally, add a few drops of the deliciously fragrant "Wax" Emulsion to give the hair a healthy, glossy luster.

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A short course of "Harlene" will quickly convince you of the wonderful benefits to be derived from its daily practice, and the opportunity is freely offered to you in the unique Four-Fold Gift Outfit described below, to test it for yourself.

Simply fill in the coupon below and send it to the "Harlene" Hair-Drill Co., 14 and 16 N. 5th St., New York, N.Y. Your Four-Fold Gift Outfit will be sent to you at once, and you will receive it free of charge. No purchase necessary. The coupon is good for one year.

NOTE TO READER: Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, put this coupon in it, and post at directed above.

POST THIS FREE GIFT FORM

To Edward's Hairline, Ltd., 20, 22, 24 and 26, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1, Eng.

Dear Sir:—I have read and use your "Free" "Harlene" Four-Fold Gift Outfit as described above. I enclose a stamp in this coupon for my part of the matter. (If desired, enclosed stamp may be omitted.)

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Hongkong, Daily Press.

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INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ... "KUMSANG" ... Sat. 24th Sept. Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "KWONGSANG" ... Mon. 26th Sept. Noon.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW ... "TAKSANG" ... Tues. 27th Sept. 8 a.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI ... "CHAKSANG" ... Wed. 28th Sept. D'light.
BANGKOK ... "CHUNSHANG" ... Wed. 29th Sept. Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN via SWATOW ... "TUNGSHING" ... Thurs. 29th Sept. Noon.
TIENTSIN ... "CHEONGSHING" ... Fri. 30th Sept. Noon.
MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" ... Fri. 30th Sept. 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN ... "HINGSANG" ... Tues. 4th Oct. Noon.
CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta, steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

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MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "YANNIS" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE:—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

CALCUTTA LINE

s.s. "KUMSANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 24th Sept., at Noon, for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

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SS. "CALANVONSHIRE" ... 24th Sept.
SS. "PEMBROKESHIRE" ... 25th Oct.
SS. "GLENIFFER" ... 25th Oct.

HOMEWARDS.

Vessel ... Leaves Hongkong ... Discharges
M.V. "GLENTERA" ... 25th Sept. GENOA, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & HULL
M.V. "GLENWAPP" ... 27th Oct. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
M.V. "CARNAVONSHIRE" ... 3rd Nov. LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
M.V. "PEMBROKESHIRE" ... 27th Nov. GENOA, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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Vice-President: Mr. K. MATSUOKA

Managing Director: Mr. MASA ARA

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Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

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For Charter Rates and all other particulars apply to the

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No. 3, Bunko Kana,

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 22nd.
Thinhua, British str., 1,353 tons, Capt. A. V. Harrison, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Manila, Chinese str., 1,168 tons, Capt. R. M. Jackson, from Singapore and Port Court, with coal.—Moller & Co.
Shunshing, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. G. A. de Souza, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Po On S.S. & Co.
Takung, British str., 977 tons, Capt. E. Tappell, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
 September 23rd.
Cadaretta, American str., 9,865 tons, Capt. Aspland, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.
Glenara, British str., 3,940 tons, Capt. J. C. Griffiths, from Dalny and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Nishiyama Maru, Japanese str., 1,223 tons, Capt. F. Fukui, from Sourabaya and Tegal, with sugar.—Y.K.K.
Seang Bee, British str., 3,784 tons, Capt. W. T. Lanks, from Rangoon and Singapore, with a general cargo.—Tuen Kue.

CLEARANCES.

September 23rd.
Bendici, for Shanghai.
Chipsing, for Tientsin.
Eastern, for Manila.
Foote, for Canton.
Glenara, for Singapore.
Haiching, for Swatow.
Harmann Maru, for Hongkong.
Mattawa, for Hongkong.
Paling Maru, for Canton.
Shunshing, for K. C. Wan.
Tungshing, for Manila.
Yen Maru, for Hongkong.
Yuenyang, for Manila.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Atsuta Maru* (European line) left Singapore for this port on September 22nd, and is expected here on September 27th. She will sail for Japan via Shanghai on September 29th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Sonaki Maru* (Calcutta line) left Singapore for this port on September 22nd, and is expected here on September 28th.
 The *Dodwell-Castle Line* s.s. *Wray Castle* sailed from Panama on September 17th, and is expected here in the second half of October.
 The R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Shanghai on September 23rd and left there at 9 p.m. the same day. She is due at Nanking on September 25th, at 8 a.m.
 The P. & O. s.s. *Nyanza* left London on September 19th, and is due at Hongkong about October 23th.
 The R.L. s.s. *Turilla* left Calcutta on September 22nd, and is due at Hongkong about October 24th.
 The E. & A. s.s. *Arifura* from Australia left Sandakan on September 21st, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on September 25th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Antiochus (Blue Funnel line), due September 25th.
Atsuta Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 28th.
Dunera (P. & O.), due about October 4th.
Empress (Blue Funnel line), due September 25th.
Empress of Russia, due about October 6th.
Gregory Apar (B.L.), due September 28th.
Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 29th.
Kaga Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 27th.
Kawata (P. & O.), due October 10th.
Kashima Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 24th.
Kendal Castle (Dodwell-Castle line), due September 27th.
Nagano Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 25th.
Sonaki Maru (N.Y.K.), due September 24th.
Shidzuoka Maru (N.Y.K.), due October 13th.
Shinyo Maru (T.K.K.), due September 24th.
Takung Maru (N.Y.K.), due Sept. 25th.

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 HAMA, TOKYO, HAKODATE, MURORAI,
 OZAKI, VLADIVOSTOK, PEKING, TIENTSIN,
 DALNEY, TUNGTAO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,
 HONGKONG, CANTON, MANILA, SINGAPORE,
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 14, Pender Street, Hongkong.

CHURCH SERVICE.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong,
 23th September, 1921. 18th Sunday after
 Trinity, Holy Communion (7.50 a.m.)
 Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Ferial; Venite,
 No. 19 (Lupton). Psalms, 103 (Ousley). Te
 Deum. Jones. Canticle, No. 10 Hopkins.
 Anthem: "Lead kindly Light." Stainer.
 Hymn, 219 "Sevenfold Amen." N.B.—Psalm
 103, verses 1, 8, 17, 19, 23 in unison.
 Litany (12 Noon). Evensong (6 p.m.)
 Responses: Ferial; Psalms, 108 Russell.
 Magnificat, No. 18, Rogers. Nunc Dimittis,
 No. 6 Lloyd. Hymns, 165, 173, 12, A.S.—
 Psalm 104, verses 5, 6, 12, 13 in unison.
 [114]

Union Church, (Kennedy Road),
 Sunday Services, September 25th.
 Morning Service at 11 a.m. Hymns, 18,
 2, 237, 197.
 Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns, 229,
 197, 248, 304.
 Preacher at both Services: Rev. J. Nih
 Macoschie. [115]

First Church of Christ Scientist,
 MacDonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wed-
 nesday, 5.45 p.m. [118]

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are
 lying in the Great Northern Telegraph
 Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESSES	FROM
Faroo	Shanghai
Wasanotokinchi Ihimatyo	Shanghai
Hat	Yantai
Jardine	Tanokuchibizen
Joyce Hongkong Hotel	Hankow
Man Hing Cheong, Queens	Yokohama
Road Eavery	Shanghai
Diefang, Sung Tai Hing Shanghai	Shanghai
Meowah	Amoy
Wing Dai	Shanghai

The following is a list of unclaimed
 telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension,
 Australasia and China Telegraph Company's
 office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESSES	FROM
Carlos Ariza	Mexico City
Dean	Manila
W.A. Doyle Saloon Passenger	Manila
Nikkomaru	Sydney
Ramos	Manila
Saywell Peak Hotel	Sydney
Stanleand	Kristiania

WEATHER REPORT.

September 23rd, at 11.40.—Warning to
 Hongkong Coast Ports &c.—A typhoon
 of unknown intensity within 150 miles of
 Lat. 24 deg. N. and Long. 130 deg. E.,
 moving N.N.E.
 September 22nd, at 11.50.—Pressure is
 highest over S. Manchuria. It has increased
 slightly over S.W. Japan to Formosa, is
 nearly stationary over the Philippines and
 has increased slightly along the south coast
 of China.
 A typhoon is shown to the S.E. of Naha,
 moving N.N.E.
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours
 ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total
 since January 1st, 98.30 inches against an
 average of 73.67 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at
 noon to-day is as follows:—

FORECAST.	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N. or variable winds, moder- ate to light; fair.
Formosa Channel	N. to N.W. winds, strong, moderating.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 23rd.

	Previous Day	On Day	On Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 9 p.m.
Barometer	29.87	29.90	29.88
Temperature	82	75	80
Humidity	60	73	51
Wind Direction	East	N	N
Force	4	3	3
Rain	0.04	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 22nd ... 84
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 23rd ... 75

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

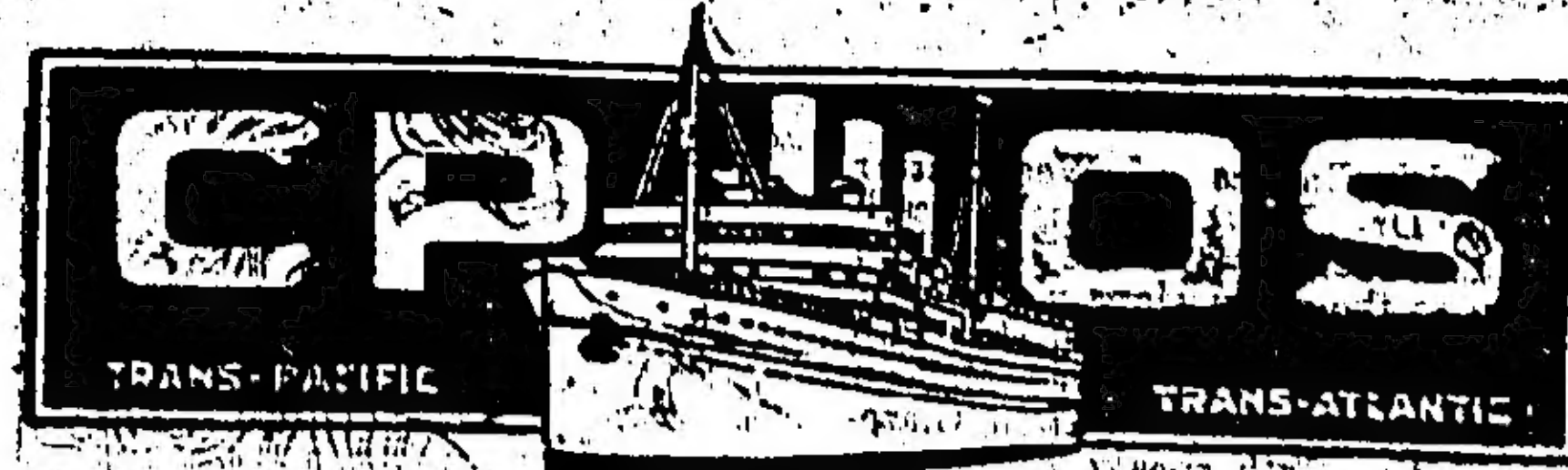
From 24th to 30th September, 1921.

Days of Week	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
	Time	Height	Time	Height
Satur 24	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sun. 25	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon. 26	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tue. 27	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Wed. 28	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur. 29	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri. 30	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.

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 Telegrams "Kymers, London," Est. 18



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 E. Japan Sept. 20 Oct. 11 E. France Oct. 18 Oct. 25
 E. Russia Oct. 13 Oct. 31 Victorian Nov. 11 Nov. 20
 Montevideo Oct. 26 Nov. 19 E. Britain Nov. 28 Dec. 4

Other Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.
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 reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

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HONGKONG to SINGAPORE
 s.s. "NANKING" Nov. 23rd s.s. "CHINA" Oct. 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada
 also
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San
 Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PANAMA BUILDING, Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent, No. 1834. No. 2161.

NEW SERVICE TO JAVA

China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
 INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

HONGKONG to JAVA
 Calling at Singapore, Batavia, Samarang
 and Sourabaya.

S.S. "NILE"
 October 4th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada
 also
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at
 San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PANAMA BUILDING, Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent, No. 1834. No. 2161.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
 BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA, MACASSAR
 and BALIKPAPAN.

S.S. "CHERIBON MARU" sailing on or about 26th Sept.

For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" sailing on or about 7th Oct.

For further particulars please apply to—

Tel. No. 2206

K. SUZUKI, Manager,
 No. 5, Queen's Road Central

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
 VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &
 HONOLULU.

"THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN."
 STEAMERS TONS LEAVE HONGKONG
 SHINYO MARU 32,000 Oct. 1st
 PERSEA MARU 4,000 Oct. 15th, at 10.30 a.m.
 TAIO MARU 22,000 Oct. 29th
 SIBERIA MARU 20,000 Nov. 15th
 TENYO MARU 22,000 Nov. 27th
 * Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung and Shanghai.
 † Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA
 CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.
 THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS TONS
 ANYO MARU 10,000
 For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—
 Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager,
 King's Building, Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.
 Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU
 AMERICAN STEAMERS

S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" LEAVE HONGKONG ARRIVE SAN FRANCISCO
 S.S. "HOOSIER STATE" Oct. 5th Oct. 27th
 Nov. 19th Dec. 11th

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE,
 CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Monthly Sailings.

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE

Freight Only, Monthly Sailing.

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore,
 Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Suez, Marseille, Barcelona, the Cape, Baltimore,
 Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—
 PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
 Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

Operating Far Eastern service for account of the
 UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE

"West Canon" (via MANILA) 8th Oct.
 To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via SHANGHAI,
 JAPAN & HONOLULU)

"West Henshaw" 5th Oct.
 Also cargo accepted for transshipment at San Francisco and/or
 Seattle for weekly sailings to

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE,
 PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
 HONGKONG OFFICE—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, Tel. 3004.

WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER
 and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

"WEST JESSIE" sailing about 17th Oct.
 "WEST JAPPA" sailing about 15th Nov.
 "DELIGHT" sailing about 2nd Dec.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all
 Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.
 For rates and full particulars apply to—

WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,
 4th Floor, Princes' Buildings, Telephone 1082.



(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

KEELUNG, HONGKONG & HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong.

FOR HAIPHONG via Hailow & Pakhoi
 S.S. "TAIKWA MARU" on or about 29th Sept.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy
 S.S. "HOZUI MARU" on or about 29th Sept.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office,
 No. 37, Bonham Strand, West,
 Tel. No. 155.
 M. KOBAYASHI,
 Agent,
 Top Floor, King's Building,
 Tel. No. 140.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
DELAGOA RAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
Managing Agents."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.
JAPAN CHINA & STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

S.S. "SANDON HALL" ... 24th Sept.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW

S.S. "KENTUCKY" ... 3rd Oct.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & GLASGOW

S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN" ... 29th Oct.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply
to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

or to Messrs. & Co., CANTON.

General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "EURYMACHUS"	via Suez Canal	12th Oct.
S.S. "CITY OF ADELAIDE"	via Suez Canal	1st Nov.
S.S. "TYDEUS"	via Suez Canal	18th Nov.

* Calls at Boston

(Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Date
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	On or about 10th Oct.
MARSEILLES via HAI PHONG, SAIGON, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KORE, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"ARMAND BEHIC" 11,000	1st Nov.
	"ANDRE LEBON" 22,000	During 1st part of Nov.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSCH,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in staterooms
and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

"HAIHONG"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, Sept. 23rd, at 2 P.M.
"HAILOONG"	Capt. W. Cooper	MONDAY, Sept. 28th, at 4 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	Capt. W. O. Passmore	FRIDAY, Sept. 30th, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, Ceylon, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

(NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	14th Oct.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"KHIV"	5,000	15th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	6,800	28th Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"AYANZA"	7,000	25th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	24th Sept. 11 A.M.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	17th Oct.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"SARDINIA"	6,800	28th Sept.	Japan via Shanghai.
"GREGORY APCAR"	5,000	28th Sept. 8 light	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe.
"DUNERA"	5,400	2nd Oct.	Shanghai only.

SPECIAL STEAMER.

The P. & O. s.s. "EGYPT" is expected to leave Hongkong on or about the
16th January, 1932, taking passengers and cargo for MARSEILLES and LONDON
calling at Bombay.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

In Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore
and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets
Singapore to Calcutta.All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's
Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road, Central, HONGKONG. Agents.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct
service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALTAI MARU" ... Wednesday, 28th Oct.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN &
CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Tuesday, 11th Oct.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"KARADO MARU" (Passenger Service) Wednesday, 5th Oct.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly services

"KISHU MARU" ... Saturday, 1st Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and
Pacific Islands.VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—
Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at
intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in
connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARABIA MARU" ... Tuesday, 4th Oct.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Thursday, 20th Oct.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco,
Panama and Colon Ports.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Friday, 14th Oct.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

"BORNEO MARU" ... Friday, 14th Oct.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

"BURMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 25th Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommoda-
tion for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.
wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 25th Sept.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

"BORHU MARU" ... Friday, 23rd Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 144 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia; Lv. Hongkong for Australia

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

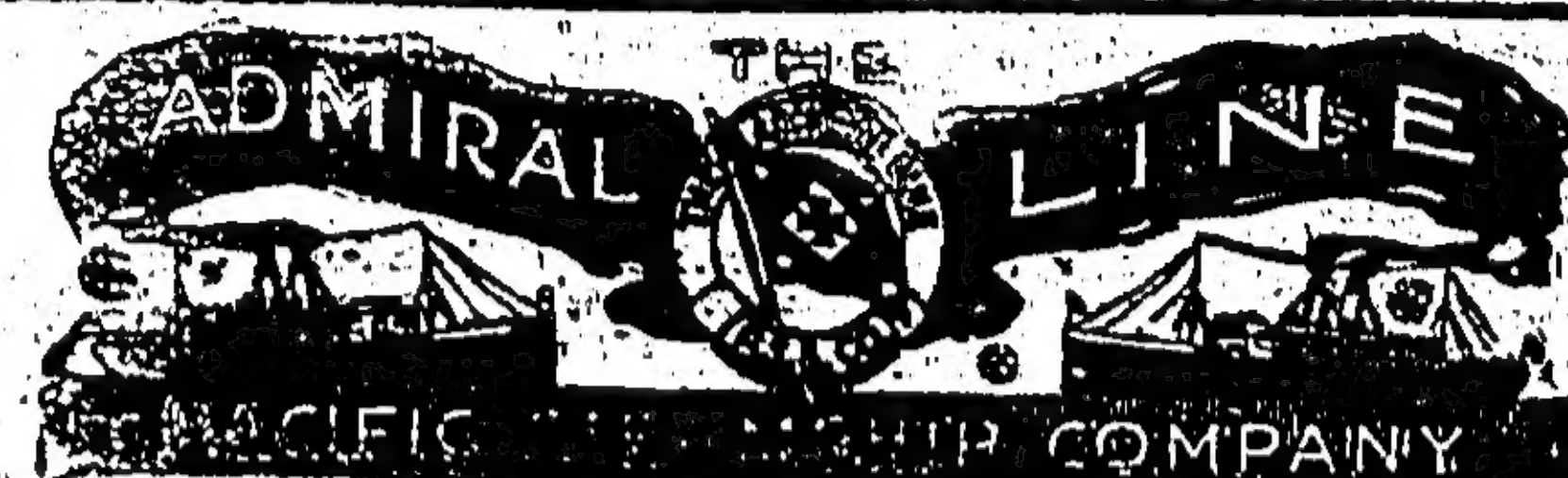
This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply
of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light
throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried.
Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.
For freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 25th Sept. 4 P.M.
WATWAI, CANTON & TIENTSIN	"KUNGHOW"	On 26th Sept. 4 P.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENGCHOW"	On 27th Sept. 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI & BANGKOK	"CHENGCHOW"	On 27th Sept. 10 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHENAN"	On 28th Sept. Noon
AMOY & SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 28th Sept. 10 A.M.
SWATOW, PAKHOI & HONGKONG	"KAIKONG"	On 30th Sept. 8 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 1st Oct. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 4th Oct. Noon
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 8th Oct. Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SHANAI"	On 8th Oct. 4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Airships. Electric Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three
times weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all
European and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via
Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Operating the following U.S. Shiping Board Steamers:

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

For VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

S.S. "SILVER STATE" (for Manila only) ... Oct. 11th

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).
From Hongkong Arrive Seattle

S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... Oct. 22nd Nov. 11th

For HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO.

S.S. "HAWKEYE STATE" ... Oct. 1st ... Oct. 23rd Arrive San Francisco

For PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "PAULET" (Direct to Portland) ... Sept. 26th

S.S. "OAKLEY" ... Oct. 14th

S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Nov. 11th

S.S. "ABERDEEN" ... Dec. 7th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.
Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [7]



PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT.

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing Sept. 29th.

FREIGHT ONLY.
FOR SAIGON.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICE

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions, Telephone 2477 & 2478. Passenger Office,
Queen's Building, 2, Lee Hing St.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama,

S.S. "SCHODACK" ... 27th Sept.

S.S. "JADDEN" ... 15th Oct.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

TELEPHONE AGENTS 5th Floor
HOTEL MANSIONS

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast
freight steamersFor BOSTON
and/or
NEW YORKFor Freight and Passengers apply to—
FURNES (FAR EAST) LIMITED
(Incorporated in Great Britain)
St. George's Building
Telephone 2162.
Telegrams "Furnes Ltd." [161]

